# ILLUSTRATED TIME

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# LONDON, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 21, 1857.

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### TOPICS OF THE DAY.

WHAT with the Indian news, the commercial difficulty, and the approaching session, there is no want of topics of public interest at present, and we rarely find the world so much excited in such various directions. We are just in that phase when, emotion being deep yet opinion discordant, we may expect a very warm tone in Parliament, and along with this considerable agitation in the country. Let us, therefore, address ourselves-not to any one point (for it would be hard to show which of many is most interesting just now), but briefly, rapidly, and decidedly, to several.

When the last Indian mail is considered calmly, it affords good grounds for an anxiety, which may reasonably take its turn with the pride inspired by our countrymen's doings. And, first, for Delhi iself. Here nothing could be nobler than the attack. The picture of man after man coming up to blow away the Cashmere Gate-each ready to go through fire to death as the comrade ahead of him fellis one of the most brilliant we ever remember. Such a town, in fact, carried in such a way by so small a force, affords a memorable instance of British superiority; and, as we have said before, the fame of the deed will fill Asia. But it is painful to reflect that the loss of the enemy falls below what we had anticipated-we mean in proportion to our own loss-snd that they got away in such great numbers. This was, no doubt, inevitable, but it opens up a long perspective of work to be done. Again, in the matter of the glorious relief of Lucknow. Once more, our men have performed wonders-deeds of arms, against such overwhelming force, worthy of the old war songs of days when men thought nothing noble but war. And, once more, after victory, we have grave and serious cause for alarm. The conquerors are threatened by immense forces in the very scenes of their traumphs. Extend the range of observation, and you see danger and trouble in Central India, uneasiness of feeling in Bombay, and at least one station, Saugor, where precious lives are in peril. The financial difficulty at Calcutta is of course an expression of the general difficulty. It is the representative fact of the disorder. In fact, there is still a war to come off before all mutineers are disarmed, the coun-

try pacified, perfect order restored, and social life healthy again. There are limits to what any heroism can do-even a Havelock's. These limits are fixed by the question of material. We cannot expect all danger to be over till India has a large British army, and that army has made a campaign of thousands of miles.

The army is forming, we fear, slowly; and detesting "croaking" as we do, still we wish we felt easier about the means of transport and commissariat ready for it at Calcutta. On this point, we have heard ugly rumours. And, has not the sea passage been tardy? Our readers will remember that when reinforcements were first asked for, Government insisted that steamers would do the work no quicker than sailing vessels. We remarked at the time that this could only be true on the theory that they did not mean that the steamers should get fair play. But it proves not to be true, for a couple of steamers have arrived in advance of Mr. Vernon Smith's pets already. The question why more steamers were not chartered, and why the Overland route was not made use of, would be answered by a smart Saturday journal with the observation, that no journalist knows how a steamer differs from a ship, or whereabouts the Red Sea is situated.

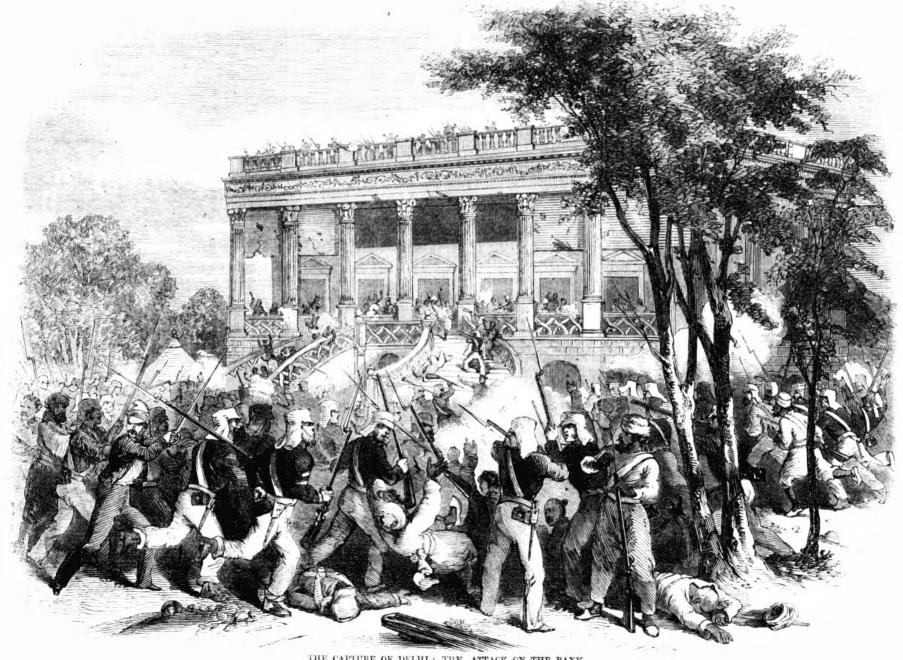
The Indian Government, meanwhile, has been fortunate. individual exploits of the heroes of the war have justly occupied the whole heart of the public; and while the honour of England was being so gloriously maintained, every thing else seemed secondary. And, unquestionably, a position like that of Lord Canning demands a liberal and sympathetic treatment from the public. For our own parts, we saw no signs of very commanding energy about his proceedings from the He seemed to be acquitting himself as respectably as could fairly be hoped from an average man, who, appointed to power under a questionable system, was surprised by a crisis of unexampled magnitude. He was slow to see the full terror of the coming storm, but how many people will venture to say that they fully appreciated it? we confess that we had little to say against the Governor General till we found him too eager to spare the mutineers. Now, if anything is clear in the history of the mutiny, it is that wherever there has been severity there has been safety. To this system we owed the

Punjab, and to the Punjab the means of carrying Delhi. The press ensorship we thought it patriotic in journalists to bear quietly. But if the Indian Government is not to be popular with the Europeans there, half its value must be lost. And this, we fear, is much the case in the Bengal Presidency just now.

The coming winter session will no doubt give us some hot debates on these Indian questions. But the public is more eager about the fighting, for the present, than anything, and we feel sure that general disquisitions about annexation and the Mogul dynasty will be generally felt to be premature.

A large force is our chief necessity in these days; and criticisms on that matter, and on the means of making India pay for it, must take precedence of the searching inquiry into administration, &c., which will assuredly come in its turn, by and by. We also ought to hear something of our relations to foreign Powers, for, surely, all that afterdinner declamation and defiance of the Premier's the other day cannot be mere sound and fury signifying nothing. If there be a screw loose, let us know it. We don't object to a little cheery bragging. now and then ;-it shows that the country keeps its heart up; but Palmerston insinuated causes for being resolute and so on, in a way which, we think, demands some formal public notice.

With so much matter of high and patriotic interest to talk about, ar new little session ought not to be dull. But there is the "Bank Charter Act" and the "drain of gold," &c., to be discussed likewise; and vast as are the interests connected with such questions, they are questions which the general world hears of with extreme impatience. The sailor finds his way along by the sun and stars, but he does not know the laws which have enabled Inman and Co. to teach him how to take his observations and manage his course. And so it is with the public, and the laws of money; and if anything can be predicted with certainty of the currency discussions, it is that the existing system will be maintained from the very difficulty of innovating in a matter so little understood. Meanwhile, the justification of the Government letter is found in the event. Since it appeared the panic has subsided, and the funds also have been generally better.



THE CAPTURE OF DELHI: THE ATTACK ON THE BANK.

This fact is in one sense favourable to those who are dissatisfied with

This fact is in one sease favourable to those who are dissatisfied with the pres at system, and we of this see its someorters connected to depart from her lown be a whomever a very remarkable crisis arises.

Und er omable, not an accurrance way on its errors to syre the natural connect whose of events is a probasophic clocking, and presus and in unividual case, wherever it is done. The Bank, it is urged, use artificial means to restrain the flow of gold—contrary to the language of the rate of discussion on its granteness, and when the have ruled the rate of discussion on its grantenesses, and belong the right syspenthe Bunk, and in parious of presents, confinence is restored by such a measure as that for which Government will soon ask indead by from Parliament.

Parliament.

We may observe, nowever, that things are not righting themselves so rapidly as might be noted. The greater easiness is naurally produced by the fact that the Bulk's additional issue amounts to a responsible increase of credit. But this only palliates matters so long as any external circumstances create an unusual demand for the glacon which our system a bottom rests. We shall feel the effects of this last so long as the causes continue, and the amendment of these is not an affair of legislation, but of the course of trade and of time. Acc rdingly, we are profibed at present in several branches of our fidusity, and we expect this winter to see a considerable demand the libersii v of the upp r and the parience of the lower

# Foreign Intelligence

### FRANCE

THERE is no news of importance from France. The Court, when we last heard of it, was still tale sare-making at Comp Figure. People there are who nourmur at this considering the bad state of affairs in a financial and commercial noted of view. Or Sunday, we are tood, "The Court was excusively have with the festal day of S. Engenie, and nothing but fire-works, bougue's and general we's of the Empress have transmered." It was exceeded that the Empress have transmered. It was exceeded the exceeded that the Empress have transmered. It was exceeded that the Empress have transmered. The was exceeded to the vice of the Court of Constitution in Empression of the Court of the vice of the vice of the Court of the Cou

General or he Course of Greenton, is appropriate to the Secondary Governorn.

The Ligislarius Circs has been convoked for the 28th inst. It is thought the sersors will be adjuncted after one or two days' siting.

BELGIUM.

The King of the Belg ans has, b, a R yet decree, desolved the Chamber of Representatives. The elections are to commence on the 10 a of December. The Searce and Chamber of Representatives are convoked for the 15 b of December. Another decree appoints M. Lebeau, Minister of

SPAIN

Admirat Armero, it is said, is about to resign the Ministry of War, and to take that of Marine, obtaining the Presidence of the Council; while or two of the Vicaivaria (O'D much's) party are to be introduced into e cabine.

the eathers.

Mr. D. age, the United States Minister at Madrid, has sent in his resignation. The has done so on irely trop considerations relating to the health of his landy, and other private affairs.

AUSTRIA.

A committee of six of the lessing backers in Vienna gave a grand sampet in neurons of M. de Lessing, backers in Vienna gave a grand sampet in neurons of M. de Lessing, to the Itia. Baron Anselin Rothschild, who was in the chair, not cowards the end of the repart, and, after addressing a few well-turned compliments to M. de Lesseps proposed his neath. It in latter, who is said to be a very indifferent speaker, returned banks, and tren bereit to the health of the Emperon Speaker, and tren bereit to the health of the Emperon Speaker, and the other form entering lets the Sucz Canal question, but expressed his opinions in regard to he Indian mution. The admitter spoke of England as "an allied Power," heldere that she was fighting the hattle of evilisation against barbarism, excressed his abhorce of a such druft savages as the sepays, and wound to by drinking to the spredy and complete success of the British arms. The company responded with load cheers. "In short," said one of the meets, "there was a regular denonstration in twoon of the English." It is stated that Reasehid Pacca will conced the firman for the Lesseps and, and thus deprive all gramblers of a griavance.

RUSSIA.

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In reply to the note of the Torsian Government, protesting against the under of the Principal Lies, Prince Gortschakoff says that "the Imperial Cabinst will entirely reserve its definitive judgment of the future organization of those provinces till called on to state it to the Conformace."

The off-cits of the prevailing monetary and commercial crisis have not yet reached Russia, nor is it probable they will.

The "Gractet da Sénat" of St. Petersburg publishes an ukase by which foregoers are henceforth exempt from the two taxes which they have hitherto prid in the two capitals of the empire for the beaufit of the manicipality—viz., a duty of one per cent, which has been charged on the declared capital of those in business, and a tax of 200 roubles a-year leved on non-commercial men residing in Russia for each house or property they may possess in either city.

A reduction in the number of civil functionaries is said to be in contemplation.

templation.

# PRUSSIA

PRINCE FREDERICK WILLIAM left Coblentz on Monday, for England, to be present at the festivities to be held in honour of the Princers Royal's birthday on the 21st inst. He will have England again at the end of the month, and arrive at Carlsrube in time to spend his sister's birth ay with

her.

The "Correspondence Prussienne" announces that a mixed commission wid meet at Westungton, to regulate the difficulties between the United States and New Grenada. If the parties do not come to an agreement, Prussia will be invited to intervene as madiator.

A Prussian semi-offic al print makes a declaration in accordance with that issued by the Bussian government on the same subject, to the effect that Prussia will abstain, till the meeting of the Conference, from making any declaration that may prejudice any of the questions attaching to the future of the Principalities.

# ITALY.

THE Sardinian elections have given an overwhelming majority to the Ministerial (Liberal) party. At Turin, the Government was greatly in the

A Turin journal of the 12th states from Naples that upwards of 400 A Turin journal of the 12th states from Naples that upwards of 400 persons, implicated in a conspiracy, have been arrested there in a single nagut. It ados that the Neupolitan police has been led to the discovery of this e-inspiracy, not be any revolutions of Captain Pisacane of the Copliari, but by Mazzini's articles in the "Italia e Popolo" of Genou.

Ine "Millan Gazette" publishes a vorification of the 6th from the Prefect of Finance of Lombardy, amounting that for the year 1858 the circuit taxes are to be increased at the rate of five kreutzers for every

of taxes tria is reconstructing the dismantled stronghold of Plaisance, which in her territory. Piedmont will probably protest against this.

THE Porte has despatched a second note to the great Powers, protesting gruss the major of the Principalities.

A letter to a Barbarest states that the Walkachian Divan had not held netter the Databases states and the database Distriction and not held new sitting since its vote to I twour of the national programme. The nittee elected by the Divan was, however, occupying itself in drawing

up a memoir in support of that vote, which the Assembly is to present to the commissioners of the European Powers. The Divan was to meet on the sch to hear that document read and to deliberate on it. The cor-poration of traders of Bucharest gave a grand banquet to the deputies of

van.

Roman Catholies of Syria and of Jerusulem were about to seed a stion to Paris, to thank the Emperor of the French for the interest be has manifested towards them, and to claim his further protection.

### PERSIA.

PERSIA.

DESPATCHES from Teheran, of the 1s h of October, state that the civil war continued. Two Tuto aon columns had entered the country, and the Ambissader of Russia was urging the Jovernment of the Shah to consent to an armed intercention. This, according to some accounts, the Shah would not listen to; according to others, Persia had accorded to Russia the right of sending a bindy of troops against the Turcoman tribes, who are desoluting the country. "This right was stipulated for in the conventions of March, 1844, and May, 1851. These troops will come by the Caspian Sea, and will combine their action with that of the Persian troops sent by the Court of Persia, under the command of Ferlan-Khan."

### AMERICA.

THE commercial crisis in America appears to be fairly past. The banks cresse in strength, discounts slowly but steadily fail, and there is a more

The commercial crisis in America appears to be furly past. The banks increase in strength, discounts slowly but steadily fail, and there is a more confident feeiing on the Stock Exchange.

A severe storm has raged at Boston and along the coast. The Reindeer, a lake steamer, has been lost off Big Point au Sable, when twenty-one persons perished. She was caught in a storm, but was doing well until a sea came aboard and extinguished the fires. The captain then ran her for the land, which she struck about midnight. Almost immediately, a heavy breaker tell over her; only two firmen escaped. Considerable decage has been occasioned to agricultural produce in the valley of the Mobask to an immediation. hawk by an inundation. Hunger meetings" of unemployed workmen have already been held in

"Hunger meetings" of unemployed workmen have already been held in New York. Inflummatory specches were made, and even propositions to plunder the provision stores, but no course so mad had yet been adopted.

From Utah we have the news that a large force of the Mormon militia, under Brigham Young and Heber C. Kimball, were preparing to leave Sut Lake Cay, with provision and amaunition for a six weeks' campaign in the mountains to the eastward, and thus stop, if possible, the progress of the United States Corps.

Two negroes have been burnt at Camden, Arkansas, for the alleged abuse and murder of an old woman. One of the negroes accused a white mean who was present to wi ness the execution of having incited him to the crime.

A great scheme for whose-ale robbery in South and Central America We read, "the person at the head of it is in

New York."

The following is a letter from Greytown, dated October 17:—"I wrote con a month back that war would must thely enough between Cosya R cand Nicaragua, and I have now to inform you that the River San Juan is allockaded at both ends by the Costa Ricans, until (stree proclamation dates) they reposees themselves of the various furis on the river which hely delivered up to the Nicaraguans after the exterious one of the filliposters. As Walker threatens another pirateal expedition, and makes some show of it, and as Noerragua, by her internal dissensions, is utterly nearnable to resist one, the Costa Ricans, insueled by the first law of nature, lexical man the forts with their low troops: the Nicaraguans will not contantarily give up the forts—hence the war. Costa Rica will, of course, all n. Her forces on the lake are under the command of Colonel George F, Cony,"

rop of cereals raised in California will be largely in excess of the

consumption.

CHINA.

Lond Elgin had returned to Hong Kong.

There has been a violent typhoon in the China Sees attended with great loss of shipping; also serious damage inshore, especially in and around Foochow.

The Russian Plenipotent ay had called at Shanghae, after having visited the Peiho, and had returned thither to receive a reply to the notification of his mission which he had forwarded to Pekin.

## AUSTRALIA

AUSTRALIA

The Emeu, which brings advices from Sydary to the 11th of September, and from Melbourne to the 17th, struck on a coral reef in the Red Sea on the 20th of October, got off crippled, and was run ashore on the east coast of Nubia to keep her from sinking. Sea arrived leaky at Suez on the 3rd of November, and transhipped £640 000 in gold to the Australasian, for Southampton, from Sydney and Melbourne.

All was well at the gold-fields. A prooffe mine had been discovered at Ararat, one hundred and twenty miles from Melbourne.

In two months 10,000 persons had been added to the population of the colony. Numbers complained of want of employment, but would not accept of reduced wages. Crime was on the decrease. Two Chinsmen had been executed for the murder of a European female: and the not rious convict, Captain Meiville, had strangled himself. Agriculture was advancing so rapidly that it was confidently expected Victoria within a year or two would be independent of foreign supplies. Although in five years the population of Victoria had increased by 400 000, the live sto k had not diminished, as some feared. Money was hight.

Telegraphic communication with Adelaide was in a forward state, and a grand railway scheme was likely to be adopted. A plan for the federation of the colonies was under consideration. State aid to religion is to cease in Victoria in 1860. The Haines Ministry had carried the Land Bill through the Lower House. Mr. Fellows, the Solicitor-General, had resigned.

There was a change of Ministry in New South Wales, and Parliament

resigned.

There was a change of Ministry in New South Wales, and Parliament had been prorogued to the 20 n of October. Mr. C. Cowper was the new Premier and Colonial Secretary; Mr. Martin, Attorney-General; Mr. R. Jones, Minister of Finance and Trade; Mr. Murray, Minister of Lands and Public Works; Mr. Latwyche, Solicitor-General (without a seat in the Colonia).

Cubinet).
There had been great floods in New South Wales, and considerable destruction of property on the Hunter, Paterson, and other rivers.
The ship Dunbar, from London to Sydney, had been totally lost. The crew and passengers all perished, except one semma. (A detailed report of this disaster with be found in another column.)
A collision took place between the Ladybird and Champion steamers, off Cape Otway, when the latter foundered, with the loss of from thirty to forty lives.

MURDER AND MUTILATION IN FRANCE.—The "Moniteur du Loiret" describes the discovery of a human b dy ma cask which had long lain unclaimed at the railway station at Choisy-le-Roy:—"The station muster, having his suspicions aroused perhaps by the accounts which he had read in the papers about the Watseloo Bridge tragedy, resolved to open the cask. After knocking in one of the heads an envelope of oliolota was seen, and beneath was a quantity of lay. Then the hody of a sonan was discovered. The head had been cut off and was wanting. The legs but been beat up towards the sides so as to make the body fet into the cask; and, in order to shorten them, the feet had been siso removed. The earnais had been taken out through two orfices, one on either side, as if into pockets." Another caper asserts that the hody was nothing out a munmy, and must have been that of a person dead at least fitty years ago.

DOUNTS." Another caper asserts that the body was nothing but a mummy, and must have been that of a person dead at least hity years ago.

A CLUB-HOUSE BLOWN UP.—A sad accident is related in the Madrid papers, he notable is habitants of Oliveagu, assembled in the exeming of the lst, according to their custom, in a sort of club-house, to play at billiards and read the evapapers. All at once a tri-littual explosion took place, and the whole house high little people in it were blown up. Twelve persons were hurt or burned fore or less severely, and four were killed. It turned out that a quantity of amounder had been left in a room, and that one of the vistors had thrown on the rem is of a lighted cigar.

MADAME IDA FERFFER writing to

MADAME DA FERIFFER writing from Tanariva, in Madagescar, says that she is to go it health, and has been exceeded, will managescar, says that she previously she had been invited to Court, to play on the planoforte, and had given so much satisfaction that she was immediately presented with a quantity of towls and eggs in recognition of her musical powers.

### THE INDIAN REVOLT.

THE INDIAN REVOLT.

THE RECAPTURE OF DELIGIT.

FROM several accounts of the storning of Delhi—none of them verying or satisfactory—we complie the following relation:—

PREPARATIONS FOR THE ATTACK.

In the latter days of the segre, our available torse amounted, in road numbers, to 6,500 infantry, 1,000 cavalry, and 600 artiflery, harmaned and natives. The siege gins numbered about forty heavy gins and howitzers, ten beavy and twelve light mortars.

The means of the engineers were very restricted, not in officers have trained men, of whom there were only about 120 regular supplier. So companies of Sikhs had, however, been rapidly raised and partially trained, and a body of coolies had also been collected, who worked remarkany well; the park had been at work for some time in collecting material not 10,000 gabions, and 100,000 sand-bags were ready to future operations; field magazines, scaling ladders, and spare platterns had also been duly prepared.

The north face being the side to be attacked, it was resolved to India's right in check as far as possible, and to push the main attack on the largest first, as the river would completely protect our flank as we advanced secondly, as there was better cover ou that side; thirdly, as after the associate the troops would not find they selves immediately in narrow streets, but in comparatively open groups!

The front to be attacked consisted of the Moree, Cashmere, and Water bastions, with the curtain walls connecting them. These bastions had been greatly altered and improved by our own engineers may vert ago, and presented regular faces and flanks of masoury, with properly of the bastions, with the curtain walls connecting them. These bastions had been greatly altered and improved by our own engineers may vert ago, and presented regular faces and flanks of masoury, with properly of the mainder being about four times that thickness; outside the wall was a very wide beam, and then a ditch 16 feet deep, and 20 wide at the botten, escarp and counterscarp steep, and the latte

covered the lower 10 feet of the wall from all attempts of distinctives.

On the evening of the 7th of September, No. 1 advanced battery, in a portions, was traced about 700 yards from the Moree bastion; the risportion, for five 18-pointers and one 8-incl howitzer, was to sil new Moree, and prevent its interfering with the acta can the left; the portion, for four 24-pounders, was incended to load the Cashmere bastiparly in check. The working parties were very liftle disturbed during night; the covering parties in front kept the musketry at a distance, a except three well-aimed showers of grape thrown from the Moree, who knocked over some workmen, we received no turther annoyance. By morning, the two portions of the battery were flushed and armed, thou not ready to fire till nearly survise; a trench was also made connect the two portions, and extending a little to the right and left, so as to ge communication with a wide and deep ravine, which, extending very near up to our left attack, formed as at of first parallel, and gave good content to the guard of the trenches the doolies, &c. For some time we we well pounded from the Moree with round shot and grape; but as a guns in the new battery got gradually into play, the exemising the region and less, and was at length completely overpowered. This battery came known as Brind's, being worked by that officer with great effect the end of the siege.

guis in the new battery got gradually into play, the enemy's fire grey less and less, and was at length completely overpowered. This battery became known as Brind's, being worked by that officer with great effect that the end of the siege.

On the evening of the 8th and 9th No. 2 Battery was traved and commenced. We had been allowed to seize this advanced position at Ladiow Castle, within 600 yards of the city, without even a fight for it, on the previous day. In fact, there is little doubt the enemy still thought the ettack was to be on the right, where all the fighting had intherto been, and where all our old batteries were located. Ladiow Castle and the Koodsee Bagh were now occupied by strong detachments, and formed our chief supports to the left attack. During the 9th a sharp fire of musketry, shot, and sheds was opened on these positions bastions, and the Selimphur fort, but no great damage was done.

During the nights of the 9th and 10th No. 2 Battery was completed and partially arraed, but not yet unmasked. It was in two portions—one, immediately is front of Ludlow Castle, for nine 2 b-pounders, to open a breach in the curtain between the Cashmere and Water bastions inmediately to the left of the former, and to kneek off the parapet to the right and let for some distance, so as to give no cover to musketry; the other portion, some 200 yards to the right, consisting of seven Sin h howevers and two 18-pounders, was to aid the first portion, and work with it for the same end. No. 3 Battery was also commenced on the left, and No. 1 Battery, for ten heavy morturs, completed in the Koodsee Bagh, but not yet unmasked. Major Tombs was in charge of this battery; the light mortars, under Captain Blunt, were afterwards worked from the rear of the Custom House.

During the nights of the 10th and 11th, No. 2 Battery was strengthened, armed, and unmasked, and No. 3 Battery completed. This list was made in the boldest manner within 180 yards of the Water bastion, behind a small ruined house in the Castom House compoun

had previously got some light guns and one heavy gun out into the open on our right, which caused considerable annoyance by their enflade fire.

On the 11th our batteries opened fire, a salvo from the nine 21-pounders opening the ball, and showing by the way it brought down the wall in huge fragments, what effect it might be expected to produce after a few hours. The Cashmere bastion attempted to reply, but was quickly silenced, and both portions of No. 2 went to work in fine style, knocking the bastion and adjacent curtains to pieces. Majors Campbell and Kays, Captains Johnson and Gray, had charge of No. 2. No. 3, however, oild not commence fire till the following day, when the full power of curartillery was shown, and a continuous roar of fifty guns and mortars pouring show and shell on the devoted city, warned the enemy that his and our time had at length come. Night and day until the morning of the 14th was this overwhelming fire continued. But the enemy did not let us have it all our own way. Though unable to work a gun from any of the three bast ous that were so fercely assailed, they yet stuck to their guns in the open, which partially enfladed our position; they got a gun to bear from a hole broken open in the long curtain wall; they sent rockets from one of their martello towers, and they maintained a perfect storm of musketry from their advanced trench and from the city wails.

On the night of the 13th the engineers stole down and examined the two breaches near the Cashmere and Water bastions, and both being reported practicable, orders for the assault were at once issued, to take place at daybreak the following morning.

The strangements for the storming were as follows.—

"1st column.—Brigadier-General Nicholson.

"H. M.'s 75th Regiment, 1-t Bengai Fusileers, and 2nd Punjab Infantry.—To

"Ist column.—Brigadier-General Nicholson.

"H. M.'s 75th Regiment, 1-t Bengai Fusileers, and 2nd Punjab Infantry.—In the Breach near the Cashmera basiton, and seclade the face of the basitons. Engineer officers attached.—Lieutenants Medley, Lang, and Bingham.

"dad column.—Brigadier Jones, C.B.

"H. M.'s 8th Regiment, H. M.'s 61st Regiment, and 4th Sikh Infantry.—To storm the breach in the Water bastlint.

"Engineer officers attached.—Lieutenants Greathed, Hovenden, and Pemberton.

Tion.

"Srd column.—Colonel Campbell.

"H. M.'s 52nd Regiment, 2nd rusileers, and 1st Punjab Infantry.—To assault the Cashmere gate after it should be blown open.

"Engineer officers attached.—Lieutenants Home, Salkeld, and Tandy.

"4th column.—Major Reed.

"Detachments of European Regiments, Sirmoor battalion, Guide infantry, and tachment of Dograms.—To attack the suburb Kissengunge, and enter the Labors to.

te, "Engineer officers actached — Livutenants Maunsell and Tennant, 
"5th column — Brigadier Longfield.
"H. M.'s 60th Rifles, Kumaon battalion, and tth Punjab Infantry, the reserve 
"Engineer officers attached.— Licutenants Ward and Thackeray."

unishment for these

tures.

General Wilson has since bestowed the Victoria Cross on Lieutenants Home and Salkeld, on Sergeaut Smith, Salkeld, on Sergeant Smith, and on a brave man of H.M.'s 52nd, who stood by Lieutenant Salkeld to the last, and bound up his wounds. An officer who was engaged gives the following account, with varieties of the salkeld of the salke

# THE RELIEF OF LUCKNOW.

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On the 25th of September the intrenched Residency at Lucknow was relieved, and its long-imprisoned garrison saved. The relieving force crossed the Gauges from Cawnpore on the 19th, first to an island in the river, and thence by a briege of boats constructed with great labour by Capitain Crommelin, of the Engineers, to the left back. The infantry were formed in two brigades, the first, under Neil, consisting of the 5th Fusileers, 84th, detachment of the 64th, and the Madras Fu ileers; the second, under Co onel Hamilton, of the 78th, 90th, and 85kh R giment of Ferozepore. The artillery consisted of three batteries, and there was a small body of cavalry, volunteer and irregular. Sie James Outram accompanied the force in his civil capacity only, announcing his intent on to leave the command in General H (velock's hands, in a chivalrous and spirited general order. The crossing was effected authout loss under fire of the 24-pounders, and the enemy, after a mere nominal resistance (says the General), retired to his fortified position at Mungarwar. On the 21st, the heavy guns and baggage having been brought over on the day previous, the General stormed this position, taking four guns. Fwo of these, together with the regimental colours of the late 1st Bengal Grenadiers, were taken by the volunteer cavairy in a charge in which they were headed by \$ij\$. Jan s Outram—as a v lun'eer, Fron this point right no to Lucknow no opposition appears to have been offered to the march of the force. The enemy field be ore it as it advanced, throwing their guns into wells, and even in their panie neglecting to break down the bridge over the river Saye. By the 23rd this bridge was crossed, and the army was able to catch the sound of firing at Lucknow. Immediately their 24-pounders pealed loth a Royal salult to cheer the hear's of their comrades now proving beyond a doubt that they were still holding ou'. From this point our information is meagre. While we are certain that the garrison was relieved on the 25th, the self since landing in Dengal with the Madras Fusileers. The larest message which we seem to have from Cawnore, states that on the day following that of the relief advances were making upon the city; that the "right quarter" was in our possession, that seven guns had been taken, that the enemy were deserting the city by thousands, and that the late King's sons had fled to Fyzaba'. There was a report to the effect that Sir James Outram was slightly wounded, and that the Europeans were going to have a great dinner at the Residency, on the 4th of October, to celebrate their success.

There is another report that Lucknow was again besieged by the Nena, th 50,000 men: it appears to be of French origin, and needs confirmation.

The following notification was issued by Government on the consummation of Havelock's triumphs:— "The Governor-General in Council reporces to announce that information has been this day received from Major-General Sir James Outram, G.C.B., showing

IRREC. CAVALE METCALT CARBINEERS BRINGE OF BOATS HELD BY ENEMY ABOUT 'S MILE ACROSS LANGERS STABLE PICKET 1 1-0 MOUND P PALACE CUSTOM 5 50 E 50 SIKHS CASHATERE CAT PUCKHA ROAD ARTYLLERY O 19 STAFF TOWER & PICKET CATE SO S. 2 FIELD CUN QUARTER QUARTERS ARMS SEPON IV MASQUE PICKET At the Observation Battery were two 18-pounders, and thirty-two 8-inch howitzers. At Hindoo Rao's House and fell there, are will be formed in the outroof of the day, and on the evering of the 20th the canture of the place, which separard alterwards, with the most desirate' verifice. The CTTY OF DELHI, AS THEY EXISTED AUGUST 15, 1857.—(BRAWN BY AN OFFICER ENGAGED.)

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PLAN OF THE SIEGE OPERATIONS AND DEFENCES OF THE CITY OF DELHI, AS THEY EXISTED AUGUST 15, 1857 .- (DRAWN BY AN OFFICER ENGAGED.)

At four a.m. the different columns fell in, and were marched to their respective places, the heads of Nos. 1, 2, and 3 columns being kept concealed until the moment for the actual assault should arrive. The signal was to be the advance of the Rifles to the front to cover the heads of the

### THE ASSAULT.

THE ASSAULT.

Everything being ready, General Nicholson gave the signal, and the Rifles dashed to the front with a cheer, extending along and skirmishing the low jungle, which at this point extends to within fifty yards of the ditch. At the same moment the heads of No. 1 and 2 columns emerged from the Koodsee Bogh, and advanced steadily towards the breac. Our batteries had maintained a tremendous fire up to the moment of the advance of the troops, and not a gun could the enemy bring to bear on the storming columns; but no sooner did these emerge into the open than a perfect hailstorm of bullets met them from the front and both flanks, and officers and men fell fast on the crest of the glacis. For ten minutes it was impossible to get the ladders down into the ditch to ascend the scarp, but the determination of the British bodder carried all before it, and Pandy declined to meet the charge of the British bayonet. With a shout and a rush the breaches were both woo, and the enemy fled in confusion.

And now came the blowing in of the Cashmere Gate—a noble deed, performed with that calm precision, which, thank God! never deserts a British soldier even when he has shaken hands with Lite, and walks into Death's very jaws.

The data of blowing down the case was entrusted to Lieuts, Salkeld and

soldier even when he has shaken hands with Life, and walks in o Death's very jaws.

The duty of blowing down ther are was entrusted to Lieuts, Salkeld and Blome, of the Engineers, and three sergeants. This little band of heroes, with bags of powder on their shoulders, had to advance in broad daylight to the gateway in the very teeth of a not fire of musketry from above, and through the gateway and on both flanks. They querly walked away to do the little piece of business. As they approached, Salkeld got a builtet through his arm; one of the sergeants was shot dead. Salkeld still pushed on with the other two. There were about twenty muskets, through apertures in the gate and loopholes in the wall, directed upon them. In spite of this they made the begs fast to the spikes on the gate. Salkeld wish balls; the third sergeant, Smith, seeing that the powder was fairly touched, threw himself to the ground, and escaped. The names of the dead sergeants were Carmichael and Burgess. A tremendous explosion now ensued, laying the gates in ruins, on which the third column burst in. Almost every one earning ladders was knocked over. The breach and gate were forced, and on the restless torrent rushed, usiging all opposition. They gained possession of the large buildings in the neighbourhood, forced their way along the ramparts to the Moree bastion and Cabul gate, in the face of a very obstinste resistance, though our casualties were severe. The whole his of works, from the Water bastion to the Cabul gate, including the Cashmere and Moree gates and bastions, the Eaglist church and college, were now in our hands. The enemy, who were intended to have been driven from all parts simultaneously, in part recovered heart from the misalventure of the fourth column, and continued to retain the Lahore and other bastions, the palace, Selim intr, the magazine and chief purt of the city, but no attempt was at any time made by them to recover the important line of works they had lot. The fourth column, under M.-jor leed, of the Goorkbas, was duty of blowing down the sate was entrusted to Lieuts. Salkeld and

y, and by this time above 200 pieces of ordnance had fallen into our

nands.

The Buree bastion, with six guns and one mortar, was captured on the morning of the 19th without loss, and the following morning the Lahore gate fell into our hands. The Ajmere gate and outworks around it had ceased firing, and were supposed to be deserted. They were occupied immediately afterwards without opposition. A heavy mortar fire was mean-

everywhere were protected. The receis has shown as facely and they met with none.

On the night of the 21st of September, the conqueror, General Wilson, proposed the health of Queen Victoria in the Dewan-i-Khas, the beautiful white marble durbar hall of the palace, where once stood the famed peacock throne, and which bears the well-known juscription, meant to apply to the palace and its gardens generally, and which now reads like a mockery.

# "If there's an Eden upon earth, it is this-it is this!"

Here, in the palace of the Great Moguls, the health of our Queen was drunk by her victorious soldiers with enthusiastic cheers, which were taken up by the gallant Goorkhas, who formed the personal guard of the General.

taken up by the gallant Goorkhas, who formed the personal guard of the General.

SURRENDER OF THE KING OF DELIII.

Meanwhile, the King and his sons had fled in disgoi e along the road to the south, and large bodies of the mutineers had effected a timely escape in good order before the besten remnant were driven in headlong rout from the city. But neither the King nor his sons escaped.

On the 21st the old King surrendered to C ptain Hodson and his cavalry near the Kootuh Minor (for an engraving representing this place, see "Hustrated Times" of August 29), which is about fifteen miles south of Delhi. He was accompanied in his captivity as in his flight by his chief wife, the B-gum Zeenut Mahal, "the ornsment of the palace." The King is said to be nearly ninety years of age, and it was only decent to spare his life. "He is now a prisoner in what was once his own palace."

Two of his sons and a grandson, however, who were captured also by Captain Hodson, at the tomb of Humayoon, about five miles from Delhi, and who are known to have been leaders in the rebellion, received the reward of their treason. They were shot on the spot, and their bodies were taken back to the city and exposed at the Kolwallee or chief police office, where it is said so many of our countrymen were brutally murdered.

PURSUIT OF THE ESCAPED REBELS.

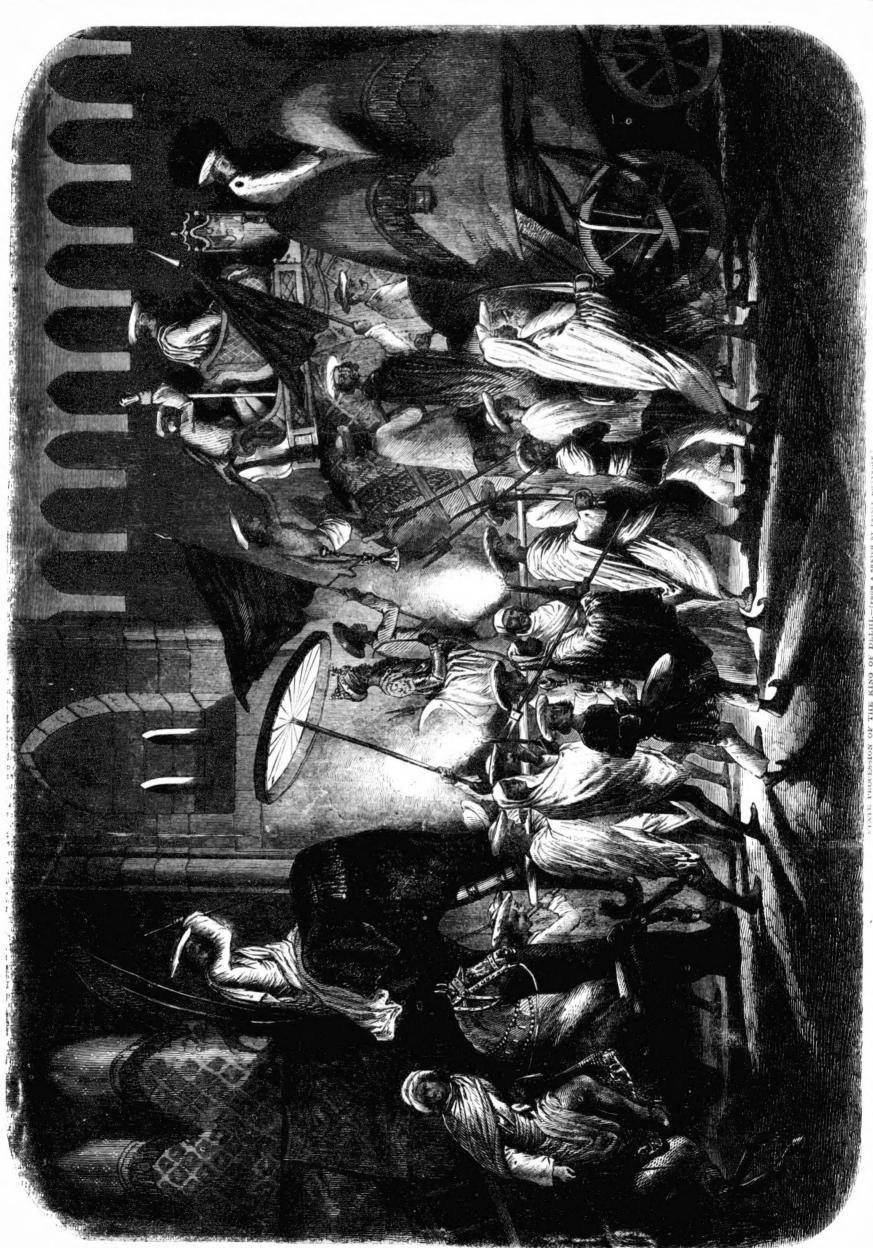
PCRSUIT OF THE ESCAPED REBELS.

On the morning of the 23rd two strong pursuing columns (one meant to have been commanded by General Nicholson, who about this time breathed his last) left Deshi. They consisted each of about 1,600 infantry, 500 cavalry, three troops of horse artillery, and eighteen runs. One of these, under the command of Colonel Greathed, crossed over to the west bank of the river, and took the direction of Alleyghur, where it arrived on the 20 h. On the 27th they overtook the enemy at B lundshulur (a village of which we gave a sketch in the "Hustrated "imes" of Oct. 24), where the diansi rebels, with their artillery, with a miscellaneous assemblage of insurgents, having taken up a strong position, made a stand. After a sharp engagement they were entirely defeated, driven through the towe, and pursued beyond it. They were scattered in all directions, leaving two guns, two ammunition wagons, and a vast number of bullock carts, loaded with small arm animunition, in our hands. About a hundred were left dead on the field, and mul itudes of wounded and dying were seen to be carned away with them. Our casualties amounted to about sixty. The fort of Malaghur, in front of the advancing force, was at this time occupied by the enemy in strength; when about to be proceeded against, on the 28th, it was found to have been evacuated, and was taken possession of without resistance. The other column, which left on the same date, moved down by the western bank of the river towards Agra, and overtook the rebels at Muttra, on the 28th, when they were attacked, and defeated with heavy slaughter.

heavy slaughter.

THE "BUTCHFR'S BILL."

On the day of the assault, we had 61 officers and 1,178 men killed and wounded, being nearly one-third of the whole number engaged. The 1st Fusileers alone lost nine officers, and other regiments in close proportion. The Engineers suffered heavily; the three officers conducing Nos. 1, 2, and 4 columns (Lieutenauts Medley, Greathed, and Maunseil), were all struck down early in the fight, and of seventeen officers on duly that day ten were put hors de combat. The loss of the enemy is never likely to be correctly ascertimed, but it is promble that at least 1,500 men must have been killed between the 7th and 20th, and a very large number wounded who were carried away.







General Outram concided the honour of relieving Lucknew to Gen Havelock, in the following order of the 16th of September:—

plorious y fought will now under the messing of troubency of the highest the Major General, therefor, in gra itude for and admiration of the highest deeds of arms achieved by General Haveleck and his gail at troops, will che refully waive his rank on the occasion, and accommany the force to Luckness in his civil capacity, as Chief Commissioner of Ouce, and tendering his military services to General Havelock as a volunteer.

"On therefiel of Lucknow the Major-General will resume his position at the head of the forces."

The following order was issued on the same evening by General Have-tk to the force then about to proceed to the relief of the garrison at

Lucknow: —

"Brigadier General Havelock, in making known to the column the kind and generous determination of General Sir James Outram, K.C.B. to leave to him the task of reacting Larkow and rescuing its second and enduring gravison, has only to express his hope that the troops will stress by their x unplary and gallant conduct in the field to justify the confidence thus reposed in them."

OPERATIONS AT AGRA.

The following is extracted from a letter from Agra, of the 28th of

The following is extracted from a fetter trop of sets of the presence of about 400 of all arms is going out this evening with the view of intercepting the Ingitives from Delhi, now said to be passing Muttra. I do not per tend to be an authority in military matters; but nevertheless I venture to consider it an unwise movement sending out so small a party as 400 men, whereof one-half are inefficient—that is to say, undisciplined, though brave enough—to cut off what may prove to be 10,000 or even 20,000 desperate and well-trained soldiers fighting to save themselves from a penaent halter. The expedition is an act of madness, and will lead to no good result under any circums ances."

SAUGOR—DEFEAT OF THE MUTINOUS 52ND.

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SAUGOR - DEFEAT OF THE MUTINOUS 52ND.

In the Saugor and Nerbuoda territories there is cause for anxiety. The fort at Saugor is in a peritons position, alone in a hostile constry, with a garrison of only 123 fighting men, with nearly 200 women and children and a large arsenal to protect.

The Madrus column was forced by the mutiny of the 52nd at Jubbulpore to fall back for the protection of that important station. On its way it came upon the 52nd, drawn up to oppose its passage. The sums were brought to the front, and the mutinous regiment soon broke and field, with the loss, it is said, of 150 killed. The body of Lieutenant Magretor, who, it will be remembered, was detained by the regiment as a kind of hostage, was found covered with bayouet wounds. Jurbulpore, then, is still state. Reinfurcements were moving up from Kamplee, which was itself being strengthened from Secunderabad; and we may hope for the best throughout that district, unless Nena Sahib and the Dinapore and Gwalior mutineers go down that way. out that district, unnamers go down that way.

BENARES—BIHAR

out that district, unless Nena Sahib and the Dinapore and Gwalior mutineers go down that way.

BENARES—BEHAR.

From Benares we hear of the arrival at that station of Captain Peel with his naval brigade, and also of the Goorkhas with the treasure from Goruckpore. The 92od Highlanders and the Military Train mounted on the hors s of the 8th Madras Cavalry, and equipped like a Light Cavalry regiment, left Calcutta for the Upper Provinces in the last week of Sevetember, and must be up in Behar long before this time. Here there has been nothing to cause di-qui-t, save in the very uncertain movements of the murined 5th Irregular Cavalry. These nen appear to have got across the river Soane near Susseram, to the eastward of Chunarchur, and to have joined one Oomer Singh, a brither of Koor Singh, and himself a marauding leader of some note. Colonel Fisher, with part of the Madras brigade from Rancegurge, is supposed to have crossed the river on their track. The Dinapore murineers, with Koor Singh's people, and probably the soldiery of the Rejah of Rewah, bad, it was feared, got as far up the country as Banda, to the westward of Albababad and north of Bundelcund. "In connection with them," says the Bombay correspondent of the "Times," is again brought into notice the detested name of Nena Saish. Y. u may see a report that Nena Saish was wounded in an encounter with Hawelock's force in Ouae. But there seems reason to suppose that he is not in Oude at all. There are nine or more R chmods in the field. On the authority of his own cousin, lately arrested near here, and a Braha in friend of that cousin and of husself, it may, I suppose, be announced with some certainly that the Nena has several one in various places with the rebels dressed like himself and bearing his name. He his self, as I have said, is probably not in Oude. By information which I know to come from Scindia in person at Gwallor, he has an agent at Moo-ar, the cantonment of that city, endeavouring to incite the mutioned contingent—hitherto, as I have before wr

move downwards into Bundeleund, he may yet do us much mischief."

THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY.

Beginning with the north, we have to report Scinde as quite quiet; Hyderabad and Shikarpore tranquillised by the substitution of Europeans for native artillery, and by the presence of companies of the 4th King's Own. All was well in Gozerat. The Guicowar is friendly, and Sir Richmond Shakespear, the Resident, zealous. In Candeish, however, some of the Bheels rose near Nassick, and Lieuteaant Henry, of the Ahmedangger Police, was slain in a rash though gallant attack upon them. From three quarters, however, regulars and police were moving upon them, and it was expected that they would soon be put down. The central and southern districts of the Presidency were quiet, ou! Bombay itself has had sedition in its heart, and has witnessed the indiction of capital punishment by sentence of court-martial. On the 15 h Oct., a drill-havildar of the Marine Battalion, a Mussulman; and a private of the 10th Native Indantry, a high-caste Hindoo, were bown from 9-pounder guns on the esplanade of the fort, in presence of all the troops.

CONDITION OF CALCUTTA.

fort, in presence of sill the troops.

CONDITION OF CALCUTTA.

The Calcutta correspondent of the "Times," writing on October 8, says—"The panics which for some months nest have periodically distracted the netropoid stem at last to be over. The Shannon, the Belleisle, the Sanspareil and the Pearl, with four armed steamers, are anchored off the town. They could destry it in two hours. That little are is perfectly appreciated noth by Native and European, and the one is incretor quiet and the other content d. The volunters, 800 in number, are regal rly drilled, and the scannen and marines would like nothing so much as an emeric. The King of Onde is in the fort, and, though Government has not proof positive of this complicity in the insurrection, it is well aware that Calcutta would improve his execution. At Barrackpore, the me ropolitan cantonment, three disarmed regiments are watched by 200 Euopeans. They are not quiet, but they are frightened, and well aware that the slightest movement will be the signal for their destruction. The

al. The many market is unprecidently tight, and merchants are my landing at a possibility which, having a due respect for the hold prefer reporting privately." idered safe, but trade has diminished at least

relet reporting privately.

CALCUTTA PETITION FOR THE RECAL OF LCRD CANNING.

cition to her M jesty, signed by certain inhabitants of falcutta and
Previdency of Fer William, in Bengal, has been received by the
il. From a long list of grievances imputed to the Governor-General,

the Governor-General personally introduced into Countried thre times and peaced an act place gother pressor, who is at the mercy of Government. The Governor-at he had received, up to that time, every support from hot it was not his intention to use the act to prevent fair shorts of the Botish press. The possing of that received the English and Curistian community, of whom protesting strongly against it. They were, however, monest as used a criss, not then to do so, once so systematicall used by the Governor General and idation of the press, the suppression of the tradity and appression of against including the conduct, or misc ascipals, that there is not now remaining one newspaper in res to publish here that a side his the opinion of all Bratish of its Government and various of its officers.

on thus sets forth the a leged incapacity of Lord Canning:—
sernor-General had in the month of May armed and embodied the
sabinats of Calcutta, for the protection of that city, it would have
disposal for the react of Cannore the whole, or nearly all, of the

force would have been fully equal to the protection of by the effectival manner in which its peace has been ller number. And that the relief of Campiore might nell to ce, has been shown by the relief of Arrah by a numbering less tran 200; had a uither force seemed to not use of emblaced in British salors in the port, of a 3,000.

The state eminates are primes to a solution to a look plan the aid of a body of Goorkhas was offered to the Bythodor, the Minister of the Negoul Government, advance digura was sent forward, and hed nearly each of Max, when a despatch from taleatts, indeed of their services, set them hick home which than they were asked to return. They again storted, this force remained in the first instance, he ore all lide have been sufficient to base relieved Cawapore, as the late of the state of but arrived too rate. Had this force remained in the first instance, be ore all Oude had risen, they would have been sufficient to have relieved Cawapore, the would have been sufficient to have relieved Cawapore, in the weakness and vacilation of the Government of India and is Council are due the mass cre of Cawapore, and the sufficiency of the garrison of Lucknow, and of its Christian population, comprising among them hundreds of women and children."

The memorial concludes by praying her Majesty to investigate the facts, and on proof of their sufficiency to recal the Governor-General.

The "Invalide Russe" publishes an article pointing out the revival of Mahometan spirit, which, it declares, appears to be now awakening from the banks of the Ganges to the Mediterranean, and remarks on the connection which exists between the rising of the Mussulmans it India and the agitation which has been for some time visible among the population

need on which exists between the rising of the Mussulmans it India and the agiration which has been for some time visible among the population of the Turkish empire.

Speaking of the blowing from the guns at Peshawur, an eye-witness of the scene says:—"Perfect callousness was depicted on every European's face; a look of grom satisfaction could even be seen in the counten nees of the genners serving the guns. But far different was the effect on the native portion of the spectators; ther black faces grew ghastly pale, as they gazed breathlessly at the awful spectacle. You must know that this is nearly the only form in which death has any terrors for a native. It he is hung, or shot by musketry, he knows that his friends or relatives will be allowed to claim his body, and will give him the tuneral rites required by his religion: if a Hindoo, that his body will be burned with all due ceremonies; and if a Mussulman, that his remains will be decently interred, as directed in the Koran. But if sentenced to death in this torm, he knows that his b dw will be blown into a thousand pieces, and that it will be altogether impossible for his relatives, however devoted to him, to be sure of picking up all the fragments of his own particular body; and the thought that perhaps a limb of some one of a different religion to himself might possibly be burned or burstanding thus, it is innossible for the mutineers' direst hater not to feel some degree of admiration for the way in which they met their deaths. Nothing in their tives became them like the leaving of them. Of the whole orty, only two showed any signs of fear, and they were bitterly reproached by the others for so disgracing their race. They certainly died like men. After the first ten had been disposed of, the tenus quite calmly and unfalteringly, and allowed the oselves to be blindfolded and tied up without moving a musc e, or showing the slightest signs of fear, or even concern. Whence had these men this strength? Their religion, bad as it may be and is, in all other p

we'll at the hour of death: it teaches them well that great and useful lesson, how to die."

Molymmed Musech Oodeen, agent to the King of Oude, writes to the newspapers as follows:—"My attention having been called to a report which tately appeared in the "Times" and other newspapers, to the effect that the son of the King of Oude had fled from Lucknow, I beg to state, upon authority, that his Majesty the King of Oude has only three legitimate sons—that is, born to him by his present Queen: the eldest of these, being an idiot, is confined to the Zenana at Lucknow; the second died of small pox when only twelve years of age, and the third is his Royal Highness the heir-apparent, at present in this country. The rumour, therefore, if correct, can only refer to an illegitimate son of his Majesty, a youth who is not more than ten or eleven years of age, and whom the mutineers have probably seized with the view of furthering their own purposes."

THE KING OF DELHI AND HIS RETINUE.

The old King of Delhi, ere he had taken to sedition, and fallen from his comparatively high estate, used, on the occasions of his appearance in public, to present a singular picture to an European eye. Prince Soltykoff thus describes the scene, which he more than once witnessed during his stay in the city whose name has now become familiar in every English home. "Suddenly," he says, "the sound of cymbals, gongs, and drums rent the air; then presently came forth from the palace gates a host of horsemen, mounted on richly-caparisoned steeds, followed by palanquins and gandily-painted carriages, drawn by oxen. Next came a number of musicians, with strange instruments, which together produced the most extraordinary jargon of sounds. Now, amid a blaze of torches, appeared the King himself, looking hagzard, infirm, and severe. Seated on a state chair, he was carried on the shoulders of eight men, and was surrounded by foot guards, who ran at his side. In one hand he held the mouth-piece of his hookah, which was carried by an attendant at his side. The singular cavalcade terminated with some taenty elephants, horsemen, and certain officials, bearing flags, umbrellas, and silver sticks."

## COURTYARD IN THE PALACE OF DELHI.

COURTYARD IN THE PALACE OF DELHI.

OUR engraving, from a sketch by Prince Sol ykoff, represents one the court-yards in the Delhi Palace. The singular-looking carriage, which is so prominent an object in the picture, is one used by the ladies of the harem. The palace of the King was all that remained to the descendants of the Great Mogul—and this is now lost to them. Beyond its walls they had no more power than the humblest of their menials; but within the walls the authority of the King was absolute over some fifteen hundred persons, the greater number of whom consisted of the buzzar or market people, for within the precincts of the palace the King was adjacent productions. The galleting the people of the palace that the production of the palace that the people of the p the King has at various times errected a considerable bazair. The walls round the palace are built of red granite, and like some of the edificies which adorn Lucknow, remind the traveller of the Kremlin at Moscow, which, according to Prince Soltykoff, is scarcely so fine, though larger. WRECK OF THE DUNBAR, AUSTRALIAN CLIPPER

The Dundor, Australian edges and Dunwally 113 at hon the blast of May. Her officers and crew we carried sixty-three passengers, and a cargo value species you, but to be of the crew, perished rewere no basis on deck except the watch; the sengers or crew. Johnson, the sole survivor of twhen we made the land at Borany (on August 8 was between 13 and 3 ven ofclock, and worm a course, and short a attenuards we saw the 850 chen aven for course and short a attenuards we saw the 850 chen aven for course and short a attenuards we saw the 850 chen aven for course.

In amount this ...
It abouting with the son ...
It is my im resson that sh making this leews. It is we made of the clear full. The crut keeping her clear full. The crut keeping her clear full. The crut went below according Orders were given to bin then kept before

posed to be a North American vessel, or the Va-ce, and since safely arrived.

The tolerance of the volument and the police commenced an active se-ter might be floated to the shore. The volume roaching the scene of the wreck. The westher con-s, rolling with unabated force and deafening noise ediffs. Several bodies were carried by the curre-

whatever magnetic approaching the scene of the waves, rolling with unabated force and the waves, rolling with unabated force and the carried by the carried has been account of his own preservation. He states that hisrbours.

It strock, and was thrown down. He then caught loce a that gave way, he made for the cabin, but the rushing hated his passing throu h, as he intended. He than went he skylight to leeward, and up the side of the chain plates these being broken, he was thrown over, h lding by the ed some of the force planks together. Johnson remember were near him—one the old boatswais, who said to him when the morning wheat the morning when the morning when

pates, when he a some ones him -one the old boatswais, who said to him, shall have a watery grave."

"I man having found himself on a shelf of the rock, was enabled to old some shelter behind a projection, and there he slept. When the morning him he saw the wreck and the ood es of his late companions. He endeavance make signals, but was undiscovered. He shouted, but the noise of the windrowned his voice. A careful search was, however, being made. Every was occupied by spectators where there was a chance of seeing any object he At last a cry was heard—'There is a man upon the rocks.' A rope was low without delay. After some failures, it was brought within his reach. Twas danger from the projection of the rocks, but having entwined the rope seaman's skill around him, he gave the signal, and he was drawn up, some fundred feet. He had passed about thirty hours upon the rocks.

"After his rescue, an incident occurred, such as always excites the enthers of an English people. It was reported that there were other persons upon rocks. It was impossible to approach them by som. An adventurous least Antohe Woller, an apprentice to a jeweller in Sydney, offered to descend was lowered by a rope from that dreatful beight, and continued more than an hour in his search. Nothing was discovered, and Wellier was drawn a safety, amidst the shou so of the crowd. The Mayor of Sydney, at the singes of Captain Loring, of her Majesty's ship Iris, opened a subscription on the and presented him with £10 as an acknowledgment of his interphity. In an to the congratulations of the Mayor, he said, 'He did not go down for mo but for the feelings of his heart,' A considerable sum has been added by personal and the shous prospections to this abscription.

needle and reel of cotton attached, a support with a feather in it, recognised by Johnson as having been worn by a children board the Duchar in the tropics.

"An inquest was hed on the 24th, at which Johnson's evidence, partitioning the property of the series of the store at a partition which they say:—There may have been an error of judgment in the verbeing so close to the store at night in such bad weather; but the jury do not act and the property of Sydney."

IRELAND.

RIOF AT LUPGAN.

The depressed state of trade, and an ignorant fear of the introduction power-loom weaving, have led to a riot at Lurgen. On Friday, a public on attended by upwards of 1,000 weavers, was held at a place catled Shanehil miles distint from the town. At this meeting, speeches were made denoted required on by a Mr. Malcolm and others of that town. Be three and four o'clock, a ter the meeting was over, the weavers came in town in a body, their numbers increasing on the way to between three at thousand persons. Mr. Malcolm got word of their comic g, closed his fact barricaded the doors. His power-loom workers were all in the factory, to with ten constables, armed. Mr. Handocck, J.P., Lord Lurgan sagent, with ten constables, armed. Mr. Handocck, J.P., Lord Lurgan sagent, with ten constables, armed. Mr. Handocck, J.P., Lord Lurgan sagent, with ground, and when the mob stopped before the factory, he addressed advising them to go quietly to their hones. The mob only shouted an menseing language, calling upon Mr. Malcolm to close his power-loom and turn it into a flour mill, or they would wreck it. A great many of the carried sticks, others had fire-arms. They then paraded through the town to became dark returned to Mr. Malcolm's factory. Swarming round it, it newed their mensees, and presently commenced a most violent attack with upon the doors and windows of the building. Fire-arms were cischarg quently; the police salited out, and charged the rioters with fixed bayonet succeeded in capturing three of the rioters in the charge. The main body mob being driven off then assembled in front of Mr. Malcolm's &e cling and flung showers of stones at the windows and doors. After demolisation of the new of the charge is calculated and diagnostove the favory. Two of the rioters were everely would amed, and distrove the favory.

ANOTHER AGRARIAN MURDER.—As James M'Glvnn was re'urning from ir at Mobili on Tuesday week, he was set u, on by six rufflans, and bearet groundly that he died during the night. He held land which was given during the famine of 1847, and this was the "offence" for which he was m

NYENED CLOSING OF THE ROCHDALF WORKHOUSES.—The Rochdale is met on Friday week, to consider a letter from the Pour law Board, in ex stated that, unless certain alterations were ounde in the workhouses, aid close them. It was resolved to oppose the Pour-law Board.

### FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

### DEATH AND BURIAL OF THE DUCHESS DE NEMOURS

THE KING OF DELHI AND HIS WIVES.

At the present moment, the accompanying portraits will without doubt be regarded with extreme interest, and a brief account of the predecessors of the last of the kings of Delhi will probably be welcome to our readers.

The founder of the family of the King of Delhi bore the name of Akbar, and by his energy and wisdom raised the empire over which he ruled to a proud position. His grandson, Aurungzebe, after slaying his three brothers, succeeded to the throne. After him came Jehander Shah, who was killed by his nephew, Ferokh-siar. This nephew of course seized upon the throne, and in course of time had his eyes put out by the women of his harem, and was subsequently murdered under circumstances of peculiar atrocity. His cousin, who succeeded him, died by poison, and the brother of this latter sovereign perished by the same means a few days after his accession. Nassir-udden, the next occupant of the throne, had to encounter the terrible Nadir Shah in 1739, who, after vanquishing the sovereign, slaughtered the inhabitants of the city, and finally carried off the famous Peacock's throne. In 1771 Shah Allum entered Delhi and assumed the sovereignty. Seventeen years later, Ghulam Nadir, a Rohilla chief, who had acquired considerable influence in Delhi, and tyrannised over the King, having heard that Shah Allum had applied to Scindia for assistance, entered the palace of the Great Mogul, and put out his eyes with a dagger. His grandson, the present King, happened to be in the apartment at the time. The old King was then about sixty-five years of age, and had nominally reigned about twenty-nine years. Ghulam Nadir had but a short triumph, for he was soon afterwards put to death. We now approach the period of the siege of Delhi by General, afterwards Lord Lake, in 1803. After having routed the Mahrattas, he entered the city, and placed the Great Mogul under the protection of the East India Company. During the following year, Holkar, a Mahratta chieftain, laid siege to Delhi, which was at that time defended by Colonel Bu

the throne.

The prestige of the Great Moguithroughout India continued long after he became a pensioner of the East India Company; and it became necessary for the British Government to exercise their control and authority in the person of a



Resident. The King has long since been prohibited from coining money and conferring titles, except upon the members of his own household; and Lord Ellenborough, when Governor-General did away with his receiving offerings from British functionaries, giving him an equivalent allowance in exchange.

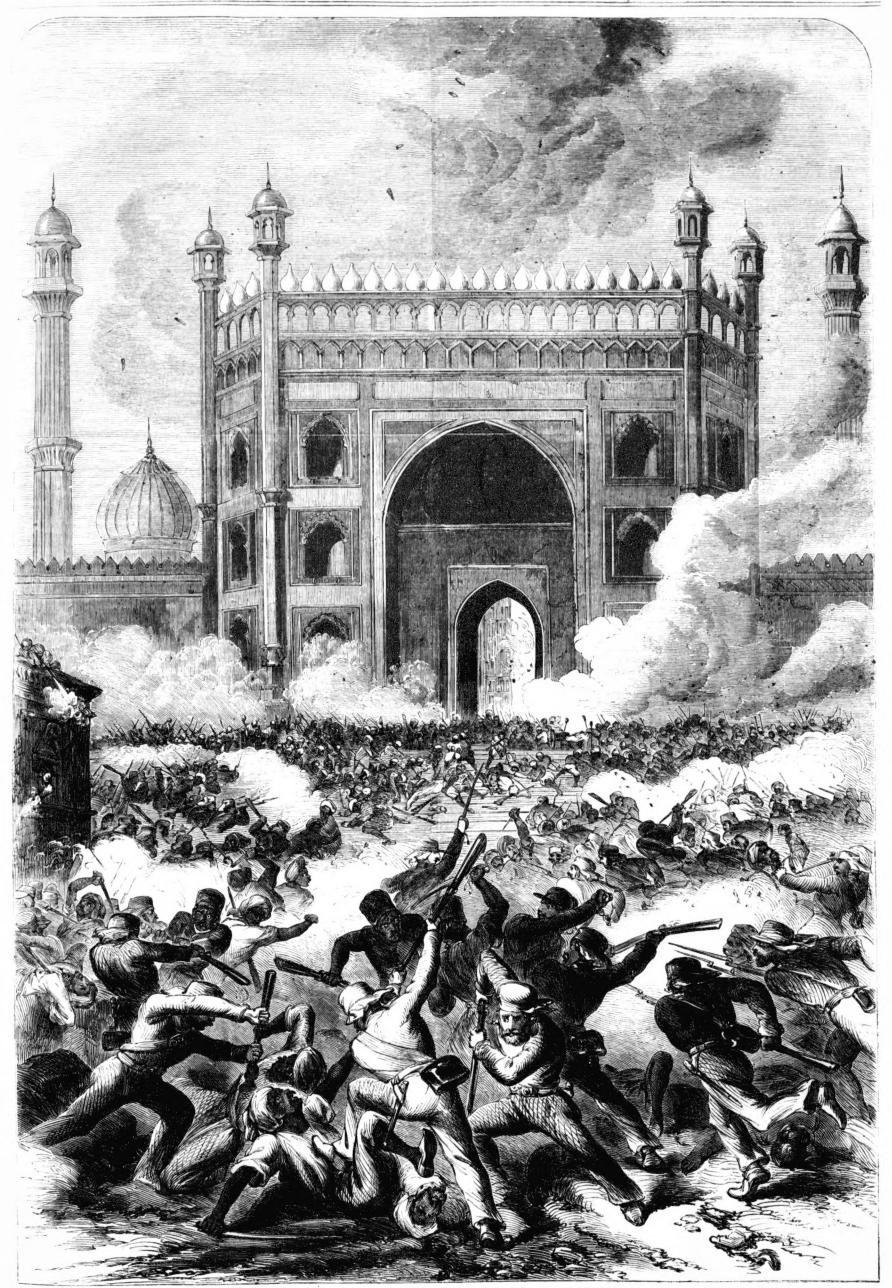
The present King of Delhi has occurse a great number of wives, for from time immemorial this has always been considered in Iudia to add much to the importance of a lovereign. Besides his wives, he has the usual establishment of nautch or dancing girls, who are generally gorgeously dressed, and whose hands, arms and legs are covered with bracelets and ornaments of gold, silver, and precious stones, some of which are of exquisite work. manship. Delhi indeed is especially remarkable for its jewellers—they quite excel in fliggree work; and in a country where so much importance is attached to personal decoration, it is needless to say that this trade is one which occupies a large number of persons. The jewellery is of the purest metal, and every precaution is taken that no alloy should be introduced. The value and amount of jewellery worn by the natives of India, even among the lower classes, is immense.

The residence of the Great Mogul is one of the handsomest buildings in India. It is situated, as we have stated in previous articles, on the banks of the Jumna, and is surrounded by a wall highly ornamented with battlements and turrets. The gates are particularly handsome. The portion of the palace inhabited by the King, is, however, dirty and ill-kept to a degree, and nothing can be more tawdry than the garments and general appearance of his domestics.

The portraits on the present page have been engraved from valuable miniatures forming part of a collection recently brought to this country, and which is now on view at Mr. Boore's, 54, Strand. Respecting this collection, the "Times" newspaper remarks, "that the likenesses are faithful, may be inferred from the fact that they are the work of the portrait-painter to the Kin



FROM VALUABLE MINIATURES PAINTED BY MAHOMMED ISMAEL KHAN, PORTRAIT-PAINTER TO THE KING OF DELHL.)



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# ILLUSTRATED TIMES.

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 21, 1857.

# THE FRENCH ON OUR "CRUELTIES."

wonder what a French journalist would do, if-while in censorious mood-he had not the English to fall upon. He would infallibly bring himself within the province of the police-like the writer who the other day described, with much dramatic effect, how the Compiegne courtiers gallop off from the hunting-field to hear how their stock-jobbing is prospering. Accordingly, we are always indulgent to them when they hit our weaknesses: those of their own country they must meddle with very sparingly. Besides, the British always took French criticism easily. We feel as the drayman did who allowed his wife to thrash him. "Bless you," said that humor-

who allowed his wife to thrash him. "Bless you," said that humorous plebeian, "it amuses her, and it don't hurt me!"

Touching the charge of "atrocities" in India, however, our duty to ourselves and to Europe demands that we should not pooh-pooh it. Several of the French papers notice it, and none more severely of course than the legitimist organs—the ingratitude of which party to the English is one of the most notorious facts of modern times. But how do they prove their charge? They take a private letter from some "officer" (name and rank unknown), and finding that he talka atrociously, condemn our whole system and nation. We have of course read the letter in question—cne whose writer wanted all Delhi citizens butchared and even come of their women. Well—we continue the course that the course course of their women. citizens butchered, and even some of their women. Well—we condemned his notions, as much as sny Frenchman could; but we attached no importance to them. We knew that they would not be attached no importance to them. We knew that they would not be carried out; and we did not feel sure what terrible provocation might have maddened the man beyond reasonable bounds. For aught we know, his sister might have been publicly violated, and then torn to pieces in broad daylight in that town. Angry words may well be pardoned to men whose sick hearts and disturbed dreams are full of such visions as these.

But there is no evidence that any undue severity was exercised on the people of Delhi. The man who argues that the mutineers ought not to have been punished is a simple fool, with whom we decline to reason. They were slain in batches, no doubt, but thousands—far too many, indeed—escaped undurt. It is on record that plenty of too many, indeed—escaped unhurt. It is on record that plenty of the people, also, were dismissed freely. We cannot undertake to say that no civilian of the city was put to death in the storm and sack; but, on the other hand, we know positively that many of the town population—the rabble or canaille of the bazzars—were foremost in the massacre, plunder, and fires. Is nobedy to be punished but a soldier? That would indeed be bad policy. The sepoy is the murderer by profession, indeed, but amateurs ought not to escape scotfree. The town required a lesson as a town, and its scum must learn how dangerous such work as that of this summer will always prove to them. But as for a general butchery, there is no trace of such a to them. But as for a general butchers, there is no trace of such a thing; though of course is such work as the storming of a rebellious city, much must be done that will not bear calm and even weighing. There has been too much of such work all over Europe, for any na-

tion to affect purity and perfection in matters of war.

We repudiate altogether the notion of indiscriminating butchery: we do not believe that anybody wishes it, or that it has ever been perpetrated under our rule. Making this emphatic protest, however, we altogether deny that a rebellion accompanied by brutality is to be treated like a regular honourable war. For instance, what should we think of an English general who should send Nena Sahib a complimentary case of champagne, in the style of the fine gentlemen of the old school who made war graceful? A pretty reception he would meet with in England! No: this is a foul, cruel rebellion—of perjury, of murder, of nameless crime—and it must be put down by the roughest, readiest, and most terrible means. Unprovoked punishment there will. we hope, be none; but that proper punishment will tion to affect purity and perfection in matters of war.

roughest, readiest, and most terrible means. Unprovoked punishment there will, we hope, be none; but that proper punishment will be unsparingly inflicted is our sincere hope.

From certain known cliques at home (the fragments of a school which is smarting from the loss of its political reputation), we expect this kind of thing. It comes naturally from those who seem to think that we ought to give up all care for the victims at Cawnpore in our anxiety to make a hubbub about the votes of £10 occupiers. But, from the French, such condemnation of severity is absurd cant. It is the Tartufferie of politics. We will not bring up the old "care". It is the Tartusserie of politics. We will not bring up the old "cave" story; but we maintain that a nation with an Algeria in its history has no right to be nice. And in Algeria, the French did as invaders what we have had to do against men who had sworn fealty to us, and accepted our protection and bread, and had committed unheard-of crimes into the bargain. A French Algerian soldier knows what it is for a village to be "joliment nettoyé." Ought the representatives of such a man to be harshly critical on another nation?

# SAYINGS AND DOINGS.

HER MAJESTY AND THE COURT (according to present arrangements) will leave Windsor on the 24th instant, for Osborne House, Isle of Wight. Her Majesty is expected to remain there about a fortuight, when the Court will return to Windsor for the Christmas holidays.

PRINCE FREDERICK WILLIAM OF PRUSSIA arrived at Dover on Tuesday evening, and proceeded at once to London and Windsor.

PARLIAMENT is summoned for the 3rd of December, for the despatch of divers weighty and important affairs.

Weighty and important shairs.

The GAZETE OF TUESDAY announces that her Mejesty has elevated Sir John Lawrence to the dignity of G.C.B.; Generals Havelock and Wilson, to that of K.C.B.; and Generals Van Certiandt and Chamberlain to that of C.B. It is also announced that had Generals Neilland Nicholson survived, the dignity of K.C.B. would have been conferred upon them.

A New Bishopric, of which St. Alban's will be the seat, is talked of. It is proposed to form it out of the Sees of London and Rochester.

THE CZAR is reported to have amnestied forty Polish refugees.

THE PRETILENCE AT LISBON is at length abating: one of the latest victims was the Marquis de Soto-Aller, an attaché of the Spanish Embassy.

THE TRUSTEES OF RUGBY SCHOOL held a meeting at Rugby on Thursday week to elect a new head master. Their choice tell upon the Rev. Frederick Temple, late Fellow of Baliol College, Oxford, and Principal of Kneller Hall. He the third Bailol scholar who has been appointed to this high post—his predessors being the present Bishop of London and Dr. Goulburn.

A BELFAST PAPER states that Moore, who defrauded the Customs so largely,

MADAME GOLDSCHMIDT has reconsidered her farewell intentions by singing at Leinsie.

THE SEVERE DISTRESS NOW EXISTING AT WOOLWICH among the wives and ildren of soldiers despatched on active service to India has induced a number ladies of the garrason to form themselves into a committee, with the view of llecting subscriptions for the immediate relief of the most necessitous.

THE AUTHORITIES AT THE WAR OFFICE have it in contemplation to send a rge body of stewards, wardmasters, and orderlies to Alexandru, for the purpose being employed in the transit of the troops who are proceeding overland to alia, and also of rendering assistance to the sick and wounded soldiers who are

returning to England.

"A LADY" saks the "Portland Advertiser" to request those clergymen who preach sgainst sike and satios, not to wear black satin vests, or lift their arms so high as to display the sik linings in their sleeves.

A POINTSHAM employed on the North British Railway has been sentenced by the Lord-Justice-Clerk to two years' imprisonment for neglect of duty, resulting in an accident by which seven or eight persons were seriously injured.

A PATENT OF NOBLITY has been conferred by the King of Prussia on the Chevalier Bunsen.

Spurious Bank Notes are in circulation in the neighbourhood of Newcastle

THE PRINCE CONSORT has given a donation of £200 to the Church Endow-

ment Scheme of Scotland.

COUNT D'Apponyi, Austrian Ambassador in England, has received directions to contribute, in the name of his Government, 2,000 ducats to the fund for the relief of the victims of the insurrection in India.

BURF OF THE WINDING OF THE IDSUTTECTION IN INCIDENCE.

MR. EDWARD CAPERN, Tural postman at Bideford, in North Devon, we seently published a volume of poems, has received from Lord Palmerston ension of £40. This is nominally a superannuation pension, Mr. Capern has go for many a year trudged twenty-five miles all the seven days of the wee ith the weekly pay of ten and sixpence; but it is to his poetry more than he destrianism, and his songs more than his services, that he owes his preseward.

MR. HARRIS, her Majesty's Consul-General at Venics, expired in that city on the 13th instant, of an attack of apoplexy.

A RUMOUE THAT THE "LEVIATHAN" was to be launched on Tuesday took loussands of prople to Millwail to witness the experiment. They were disapointed: the whole affair was a hoax.

ARMIDRITH COTTON MILL AT EUXTON, about six miles from Preston, was arned down last week. The damage done exceeded the value of £2,000.

MR. CÆSAE HENRY HAWKINS is appointed to be Surgeon Extraordinary to MR. CÆSAE HENRY HAWKINS is appointed to be Surgeon Extraordinary to Majesty, in the place of Mr. Travers, now Sergeant-Surgeon to her Majesty. THE VETERAN DIPLOMATIST, BARON DE BRUNNOW, a member of the Con-ress of Paris of 1856, is, we hear, compelled by the state of his health to retire ato private life.

PAINCE LUCIEN BUONAPARTE is still in the Basque provinces, and is pursuing

ANOTHER COUNTERESTANDED TO BE BASQUE provinces, and is pursuing his researches respecting their language.

ANOTHER KOOH-I-NOOR—a twin diamond, in fact, named Kooh-i-toor—is said to have been lately in existence at Delhi, "concealed in some subterranean 'tykhana' of the palace."

Ma. Augustus Stafford, the member for North Northamptonshire, died on tesday night at Dublin.

"THE PRETENDED DISPUTE between this city and the United States," s a letter from Frankfort, "is now reduced to this, that the American Consul I some inquirtes made respecting Frobel, who has, in fact, been ordered to le Frankfort."

the patronage of the Lord Mayor and the Lady Mayoress.

Mr. Robson was unable to appear at the Theatre Royal, Glasgow, on Friday eek, in consequence of indisposition.

THE INDIAN MUTINY has stopped the supplies of the King of Oude's reprinctatives in England, and driven his principal agent, Major Richard Ousele; to the Insolvent Court.

COUNTESS IDA HAHN-HAHN has entered a nunnery at Mayence, accord-o the "Court Journal."

THE KING OF SARDINIA has contributed 3,000 francs from his private purse wards the relief of the victims of the late inundations in Italy.

owards the reher of the victims of the late inundations in Italy.

Some English Divers were sent down by the Russian Government to xamine the line-of-battic ship the Lefort, which recently foundered in the lattic. About 1,200 human bodies were found below. The effect produced on me of the divers by the sad sight was such that no report could be obtained from him; and they all refused to descend a second time.

The Rent-roll of the Late Earl Fitzwilliam, including the large Irish states, is said to amount to two hundred thousand a year. The Northampton-bire property, said to be full thirty thousand, is left to the second son; and the North Riding property, about twenty thousand, to the youngest: there are heavy geacies.

gacies.

A Russian Boar, laden with troops, returning from a successful attack on arkish smugglers at Abapa, was blown up by an explosion of ammunition on oard, three officers and thirty-six men being killed, and thirty-two men saved.

# THE LOUNGER AT THE CLUBS

THE LOUNGER AT THE CLUBS.

The following letter from Mr. Bellew entirely sets at rest the question between us: it is evident that I have been misinformed, and had Mr. Bellew been as explicit in his first letter, no further communication would have been required. In avowing myself in the wrong, I resterate that I can have had no animus in the matter, having never set eyes on Mr. Bellew, and my opinion on the question involved in the last paragraph of his letter remains unchanged.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "ILLUSTRATED TIME"."

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "ILLUSTRATED TIMES."

SIB,—I very much regret being compelled to address you again, as I think my last letter ought to have satisfied you, or that member of your staff who calls himself "The Lounger at the Clubs."

I do deny most emphatically that I am "farmed" by Mr. Mitchell, or any other librarian—that I have sold my services, made any pecuniary bargains, or received money in any shape, directly or indirectly, for my lectures at Exeter Hail. I trust this will satisfy you, and that you will have the courtesy to retract the expressions, which certainly have been "wounding to my feelings."

As I am writing, permit me to tell you what I have done, as well as what I have not done.

As I am writing, permit me to tell you what I have done, as well as what I have not done.

During the last twelve months, by my own efforts. I have contributed more than £1,000 to London Charities, and to the Relief Fund already about £300. During the last seven years, I have collected more than £4,000 for charitable purposes; and my only payment has been the conviction that in my humble sphere I might be contributing something to the wants and distresses of my fellow-crestures.

This is the first time I have ever spoken of myself in public; and I shall be well pleased if it is the last.

Whatever I have done or spoken in public has always been to benefit others, though allow me to say I cannot see why a lecturer, even though a clergyman; should not (if he chose) improve a slender income in a manner which is not thought "infra dig." by the favourite author whom you quote, Mr. Thackeray, and many other men of note.

I am, Sir, yours very obediently,

Nov. 16, 1857.

Des I think it only fair to Mr. Mitchell to acknowledge the trouble he gave

Nov. 16, 1857.

P.S. I think it only fair to Mr. Mitchell to acknowledge the trouble he gave himself in undertaking all the arrangements for my lectures, involving considerable risk of money and sacrifice of time.

The members of the Royal Academy have elected Messrs. John Philip and Richmond to be associates. Of the propriety of the first selection there can be no doubt. Mr. Philip's pictures of Spanish life are gems of thought, colour, and expression; but why, in the name of Art, was Mr. Richmond elected in preference to such men as Holman Hunt, Solomon, Faed, O'Neill, and many others I could name? Mr. Richmond is a very good portrsit-painter, but portrait-painting is not a very high walk of art, and Mr. Knight and Mr. Grant are already Academicians. The trath is that the Royal Academy is a hundred years behind the age, governed by a set of lotus-eating old gentlemen, devotees of the direct conventionality, and utterly unable or unwiking to keep pace with the time. An instance set of lotus-eating old gentlemen, devotees of the direct conventionality, and utterly unable or unwikling to keep pace with the time. An instance has just occurred. Every artist, before being admitted to the full dignity of R.A., must paint a picture to be exhibited to the members "in council assembled." (N.B. So highly are these pictures prized, that half of them are not even hung but are piled against the walls of a room back to back.) Mr. Pickersgill was to be the new R.A.; each and every member of the council has seen his picture, but because they did no: receive it "in council

assembled," the intended honour has been deferred. Such is the story that is now going the round of art circles.

The suspension of the Bank Charter Act has had a very exhibitanting effect upon a portion of the daily press, which rejoices that the principle of the convertibility of the bank note, is given up, and that precious nonentity, public credit, is for a time to be made the basis of our currency. The Government which passed the Act of 1844 knew perfectly well that if the Bank was allowed to use its reserve of bullion, and issue notes according to the thousands of oversweathing horrowers that is incentive. Bank was allowed to use its reserve of bullion, and issue notes according to the thousands of overspeculating borrowers, that a increased case would be felt by those borrowers who constitute so large a portion of the money market. They knew perfectly well that to prevent a corrency from any chance of fluctuation in value by binding it with stringent acts was of ar more benefit to the country than any financial legerdemain by which the interest of capital could be kept below the natural market rate. Subsequent Ministrics—in 1847 and 1857—have thought otherwise, and the law has been twice broken. The Parliament about to assemble will have to listen, I should imagine, to some pleasant visionary theories on the currency suestion.

to listen, I should imagine, to some pleasant visionary theories on this currency question.

A new mania which has been rapidly developed during the last two years has now reached a pitch—the mania for music-halls. Quiet oil public-houses standing in back streets and out-of-the-way places, have burst out into plate-glass, gas chandeliers, and harmony. Bills are stuck about detailing the list of singers, among whom is the "celebrated" Tom, Bill or Sam (invariably with an abbreviated Christian name), whom you have never heard of; but the places are conducted with very great propriety. The songs, if not too clever, have never the slightest approach to ribidity and a working man and his wife (for women, only in company with node friends and relatives, are admitted) might do far worse than spend and evening listening to old Purcell's madrigals or Balie's ballads. The more recently-opened of these music-halls is "Weston's" in Holborn, on the site of what used to be called the National Hall, where noisy Charisis used to fulminate in bye-gone days. The building in the present state of used to fulminate in bye-gone days. The building in the pressure exceedingly pretty, capable of holding 2,000 persons, and admira the walls are coloured with capitally-executed frescoes of game, he German artists. The only eye-sores to the room are the large and mass as chandaliers which have now pervaded nearly all rooms of public entainment, and which are very unsightly, very useless, and in very bad

taste.

The Christmas number of "Household Words" will this year be written entirely by Mr. Dickens and Mr. Wilkie Coll ns.

Messrs. Routledge announce part 5 of a new romance called "Merven Clitheroe," by Mr. Ainsworth. Why part 5? Where are the first four numbers? Has any one ever seen them? I have a faint notion of the title, announced some years ago, but I have never met with the work.

### THE THEATRICAL LOUNGER.

THE THEATRICAL LOUNGER,
ADELPHI—PRINCESS'S.

It did not need a very extensive acquaintance with the French langua
to translate "La Legende de l'Homme sans Tête," a drame produced
August last at the Ambigu, into "The Legend of the Headless Mai
played for the first time at the Adelphi on Monday; but it did require
knowledge of an English audience (which one would have thought M
Webster would have possessed) to soften down, or utterly get rid of, the
portions which must necessarily prove objectionable to their tastes. Ti
has not been done, and consequently the piece in its Parisian entirety w
very nearly a British failure, which was much to be regretted when o
considers the labour and expense that have been bestowed upon its ac-Webster would have possessed) to soften down, or utterly get rid of, those portions which must necessarily prove objectionable to their tastes. This has not been done, and consequently the piece in its Parisian entirely wavery nearly a British failure, which was much to be regretted when our considers the labour and expense that have been bestowed upon its production, and the excellent manner in which it was acted by all the principals. It will readily be seen, however, that the story is one which would not bear transplanting, and is never likely to flourish on English and comeliness, and possessing a certain magnetic power of attraction which he exercises upon Christine (Madame Celeste), a high-born laby engaged to the Count Valberg (Mr. Billington). He councils for waltz with him, snatches a kiss, and determines to bear her off, a she and her betrothed pass through a dismal ravine on the outskirts of the town. This feat he attempts, but his comrades are beaten back by the soldiery; he himself is captured, and condemned to death. Carl's physical beauty has attracted the attention of Dr. Neiden (Mr. Selby), and old savand, whose whole life his been passed in researches after the elixir vita, who believes he has been passed in researches after the elixir vita, who believes he has been passed in researches after the elixir vita, who believes he has been passed in researches after the elixir vita, who believes he has been passed in researches after the elixir vita, and the poundact the compact is changed while in course of signature by a mysterious part of the compact is changed while in course of signature by a mysterious gray looking demon who pervades the piece, and we are led to inter that the deed really signed is one consigning his soul to the power of the archifered. The attempt at escape is made, but defeated by the presence of Count Valberg, and Carl is again seized and led off to execution. In the next act we are introduced to the laboratory of Dr. Neiden, and witness the revivification of the body of Ca

genial sphere.

The first two acts were full of incident, and went well enough, but the genial sphere.

The first two acts were full of incident, and went well enough, but the third dragged dreadfully; the dialogue was very dull, and the audience, who had been occasionally manifesting impatience, broke into open matinate the last scene, representing the flowing and bituminous lakes of Hades, peopled with the conventional red-eyed and worsted-haired imps, and the curtain fell amid a shower of hisses. Mr. Webster came forward, and, stating that the audience was little aware of the difficulty of producing a piece of such magnitude in so small a theatre, loped for a more favourable verdict when the machinery, &c., worked better; but he mistook the cause of the disapprobation, which was directed, not against the manner in which the drama was produced, but against the drama itself. Greater care, indeed, could scarcely have been bestowed on any piece, both by actors and scenic artists. Mr. Webster looked and acted wonderfully both in the robust, daring, dashing student, and the pallid, ghastly, revivined corpse. The scene in which the revivification takes place was especially well played, Mr. Webster's acting being probably founded on reminiscences of Mr. T. L. Cooke's Monster in "Frankenstein." Madame Celeste gave a very impressive notion of the girl, with the consciousness of being utterly unable to resist the mesmeric influence of her destroyer. Mr. Selby's make-up as the old German philosopher was picturesque and aristic in the highest degree; and Mr. Wright did his best with a very dull comic part. The Miss Mary Keeley and Miss M. Wilton were assigned two trivial characters utterly below their respective powers. The scenery and mechanical effects deserve every commendation.

A farce called "A Case of Conscience" was brought out at the Princess's on Monday night. It is a translation by Mr. Oxenford of the French vaudeville, "As tu tu'e le Mandafin?" and the extravagance of the plot is scarcely atoned for by the nestness of the dialogue or the excellence of the acting. It con eys a moral too—a thing w

piot is scarcely atoned for by the neatness of the dialogue or the excellence of the acting. It conveys a moral too—a thing we don't look for in farces, and one which generally hinders the progress of the amusement. The moral in this case is, that the probability of detection should not be the only hindrance to the commission of crime.

Mr. Clamber (Mr. David Fisher) is a young man reduced to the lowest ebb of fortune, whose whole mind is taken up by a passage in a newspaper paragraph, which has accidentally come into his hands, propounding the query if it were possible for a man here in London to touch a spring which would kill a rich Mandarin, whom he had never known, but whose fortuse should be his, would there be any one found to do it? Mooning over this should be his, would there be any one found to do it? Mooning seizes a bell handle which attracts his attention, tears (how, Heaven knows!) discovers at his feet a pocket-book containing bank-notes for £5,000, and the initials of the owner H. K. From the servant he learns that a Mr. Hamilton Kidd lives in the house, and he accosts him, but Mr. Kidd is a monomaniac on some genealogical question, and

listen to the story of the notes. Clamber, therefore, description keeping them, and upon the strength of his new offers his hand to M so St kee (Miss Rose Leeber), who is in a him, but whose brotter Scheck (Mr Raymond) objects to the on account of Clamber's posenty. On being spoken to, Scheck who is an eccentre hus bug, objects again on the score of Clamber's riches; and the poor young fellow, driven to despoir, and that there is a panic in the stock-market, sends the £5,000) o be a determined to lose it all. Immediately after this the real owner notes is round, but by an extraordinary (and, we should say, unpresented to the population of the more sentent the real owner notes is round, but by an extraordinary (and, we should say, unpresented the market the real owner and the population of the more sentent the real owner. he notes is found, but by an extraordinary (and, we should say, unputted) convulsion of the money-market the pume has been stepped, at £5,000, bought in at a happy moment, has been doubted! So we to to bis sister's marriage, and all ends burpely. Mr. Fisher act agreat spirit as Clamber; Mr. F. Cooke is the drawny gene dogis. Raymond the solemn humbur, Stokes; and Miss Murray plays a mai with much quaint force and comic humaur

# THE BADDINGTON PEERAGE

PEING THE LIVES OF THEIR LORDSHIPS.

STORY OF THE BEST AND THE WORST SOCIET

BY GEORGE AUGUSTUS SALA.

(Continued from page 331.)

### CHAPTER THE FOURTY-FOURTH.

CHAPTER THE FOURTY-FOURTH.

As in a wood fire that has been neglected, and where the logs, raging lot within, are without one uniform ashen gray, one whisper of the bellows will illumine the dull hearth with a ruddy glow, send the red sparks scintilla ieg up the chimney, and set the logs themselves thanour, so the final solutation addressed by Mr. Thetop to his mother secured to light up the laterto extinguished countenance of that ancient dame—to ke tild the fire of life in those vacuous eyes—to clauge her trem an exact counterpart of the property of

os frontis, smoothing the space tooks, and general mess into his eyes.

"Does your pipe draw, deary?" she asked coaxingly.

Trivial and absurd, and soraid as the question was, there was a profundity of solicitude in it, that made it, computatively, superior to an inquiry as to whether Mr. Tinctop and the contrats of the mines of Golconda in his waste est pocket, whether he had the paradose of Mahomet at his command, or whether he felt as happy as the Grand Turk.

"Presty well, nother," answered Mr. Tinctop. "You might keep your stuff out of my tobacco; I don't mind the popper, that gives it a fluour; but one can't spoke and sneeze at once comfortably. Where do you get your whiskey."

"Treity well, nother," answered Mr. Tinctop. "Tou might keep your shuff out of my tobacco; I don't mind the poper, that gives it a flatour; but one can't smoke and sneeze at once conforably. Where do you get your whiskey."

"Round the corner, deary." She pointed her skinny thamb over her shoulder and into the dim obscurity of a corner. Where that may have been in the Land of Nod, or in the kingdom of Cockaigne—anywhere, or nowhere—this deponent sayeth not.

"The next time you get fourp inforth," remarked her son, "tell them not to put poison in it. It interferes with the trade in drugs. How's business, mother?—lively? pienty coming in, eli?"

"I ain't got no roney, Seth," the old woman exclaimed with a sort of feeble scream. "I nin't, indeed. I can't get none. Not a blessed copper, not a halfpenny, my son." And as she spoke she tolded her shrivelled must tightly, drawing her tottering knees together, and screwing her head on one side, with blinking eyes, and trembling lips, like a magple at bay, looking into a marrow bone and determined to defend it.

"Who the dence wants your money?" Mr. Tinctop called out testily.

"You're always squalling out about your money, you covetous old woman, you. I don't want your meney. I've plenty of my own. I only asked you how business was."

"Roal! Badd! Road!" his mother cropped in reply. "No money to

you, I don't want your meney.

you how husiness was."

"Bad! Bad! Bid!" his mother crooned in reply. "No money to be got, Seth dear—"

"Money again!" interrupted her exasperated son. "I do believe you think of nothing but money. Did I ask you for any? Do I ever have any

m you?"
"Not now, not now, deary!" the old woman said hastily. "But you've is a deal—oh, a deal o' money from me, you know, ducky. You'll have all when I die—all when I die, darling; but you must wait—yes, wait—it a bit. Times are so hard, you know."
"She's doing. She's half silly. She's a confounded old idiot!" Mr. netop, neither very courteously nor very duti ully, gru ubled to himself. lark ye, mother," he said aloud; "do you want to get some more nev?"

the weazened face, which was fast sinking into recuity, lighted up again at a magic word. Eyes red with the concupiesence of gain, shone out of arkness like glow-worms. She was all hudded, and excited, and nultuous in her chair, and babbled out some teethy assurances of how uch she liked money, and the grand things she would co for her carling th, in he would only put her in the way of making some.

"Then just tell me who has been here this morning?" Mr. Tinctop said, ing down his pipe. "That's what I meant when I asked you how shees was."

ness was."
Let's see—let's see! " the old women answered. "Pil tell you, Seth.
there was the Bishop's man, which his Londchip's not expected to
the brought an a'p : and a shevel 'at, and nine o' the beautifullest e shirts you ever see. Long shirts they was too, a'most as long a gownds.

Is body else ?"

Sally from the square brought some fat, kitchen-stuff, and sich

"What, mother? do you deal in dripping? I suppose you give the best price for rags and bones too. Why don't you hang out a black doll over the door?"

'lt's all very well laughing at an old 'ooman like me," his mother re-

torted in some dudgeon; "but I know my bisness as well as most people. I don't deal in rags and bones, Mister Seth; but I buy drippin', Mister Seth; but I buy drippin', Mister Seth; but I buy drippin', malacky

torted in some dudgeon; "but I know my bisness as well as most people. I don't deat in rage and bones, Mister Seth; but I buy drippin!, Mister Seths-tickubsry when there's a silver spoon or two in it, and a malacky brooch—you know one of these green ones—in it; and p'rage a bran new pair o' tur cutts, and a beautiful skybline pairasol. Aba! what d'ye think o' drippin' and black dolls now."

She held her heart forward, grinning and chattering in a manner half ommons and heat demonitued, very terrific to behold. Indeed a habbon, possessed by an evil sprit, is perhaps the nearest approximation one ceutd find to the on-ward similitate of Mr. Tinctop's manma.

Beg your pardon, metner," Mr. Tinctop apologe ically observed.

Ah grist that comes to the mill, I suppose. Go on with your atory.

Who else, bestles the bishop's man and Sally from the squrre?"

"What a bit," his manema responded, counting the while on her skinny fingers, of which the venus and anteries seemed all to have been injected with pumple scaling wax. Toere's heen a many more; but my poor old head gets crays and shaky-like now-a-doys. There was the Duchess of Minneyr's mard, now.

Mr. Duchess of Minniver," he exclaimed; "what, his that whitefaced cat radurated to England? I thought she was in Itary."

"The Duchess of Minniver," he exclaimed; "what, his that whitefaced cat radurated to England, and in Belgrave Square, cure enough," his mother resumed, nodding her head; "Mrs. Cuppins—that's her maid's name—was here at twelve o'clock, just arter Mr. Premmuneer—that's his lord-ship the bishop's gentleman—which I know him by the token of being the meest spoken gentleman as ever comed to a seckind-and wardrobeship the bishop's men, mother; I want to know all about my lady the Duchess." ("Confound my lady the Duchess," he muttered to himsel between his cliniched teeth)

"So is the Devil?" Tinctop broke in, in an irritated tone. "She's thirty-five, if she's a day."

"Cuppins says she aint thirty."

"Cuppins is a tool. Ten years ago she was twenty-five to my certain knowledge, though she didn't look more than eighteen, and that makes my esteriation pretty correct. Go on with what the maid said about her."

She's a carryin' on the same as usual," Mrs. Tinctop, mère, proceeded. "Her 'ouse was full o' grand compinny, kings and markees, and captings, and Bineynartics, when she was in them there foring parts; and now her 'ouse in London is as full. She do 'ave hall her sweets from Gunter's, She's got a French cook which speaks four languages, writes poetry and stuff, plays on the pianner, and sings comic songs heauti'ul. She's goir' to 'ave a grand bull to-morrow night, with eight ambassydors and Mr. Collinct's band."

"Anything else?"

th! yes; well! There's lots of foring markees and captings hanging the 'ouse, and makin' lov' to her and a talknin'. t the 'ouse, and makin' lov' to her, and a follerin' of her about like tame keys. The Dook gets wild at it sometimes, but he's so spooney on her on't dare say nothin'."

about the 'ouse, and makin' lov' to her, and a tollerin' of her about like tame mo keys. The Dook gets wild at it sometimes, but he's so spooney on her he don't date say nothin'."

"To on."

"I don't know that I've got anything more to go on with. Oh yes! There's a power of beggin' letter writers allers a plaguein' of her; and there's that painter feller, that crazy artist chap, that she's known ever so many years, his been tryin' to get some money out of her."

"Painter feller! Artist chap! Ah!! I know whom you mean. Philip Leslie; that's the name, sure enough. Well, he'd called ever so many times while she was out of town, and no sooner was she back but he must come sgain, day after day, a wantin' to see her, noteomestanding she was always denied to him, which made him fearocious like a wagabone to the gentlemen which opened the door, lettin' alone his worryin' the hall porter's lie out. Well; she see him at last."

"Where P" Mr. Tinctop asked eagerly.

"She was at the top of the stairs, he was in the hall, with a portfoley of drawings under his arm—precious ragged his clothes ta—and she ordered him out. Told him that he was an ungrateful feller, and that she didn't want to have no more to do with him. Told Mr. Tilliny, the hall-porter, to give him in charge to the pelisse if he come again. He cried, Cuppins see, in the hall, before all the servants. He told Tiliny that the Duchess—when she was LADY BADDINGTON, you remember—had been the roong of him. She had made him a murderer, he said. I wonder what he meant by that. What does he go about calling hisself a murderer for? He'll get hung some of these days. He told Cuppins, which he met her at the airy-gate, and talked to her through the railins', that he had a sick wife and child, and not a mossle o' bread to give 'em; and Cuppins, which is a tender-hearted gal—and more fool she to be so—give him a shillin'; but they say him come out of the public'ouse by the Mews half-an-hour afterwards, which it is supposed he drinks, and Mr. Tilliny says he smelt o' rum ha

ne—ten years hence.
"Have you anything more to tell me, mother?" asked the general prac-

titioner.

"Yes! yes! just one little thing more. Aha!"

She looked—her shrewd old head on one side again—the cunningest old woman that had ever lived since the days of the Cumsean sybil. She clinckled out "Aha!" again; and after much fambling and groping in some mysterious and cavernous gap in her garments, which might, by an immense stretch of courtesy, be called a pocket, she produced a small quadrangular brown paper parce!, which she held in her shaking paim, regarding it with covetous eyes.

quadrangular brown paper parcel, which she held in her shaking paim, regarding it with covelous eyes.

"Yes! yes!" she said. "Somebody else has been here! somebody that you've tried to see, and to find out for two years and a helf gone and past, and that you've advertised in the noospapers and things for, and spent your beautful money all to no purpose; somebody that you've told me, time after time, and that you've rever have got a small of, it it hadred here for your poor old mother, which you laugh at and despise. Mrs. Lint's been here this afternoon, my son; and it was on afternoon's leave. She was bein' night-nurse at Saint Lauraus Horsepial."

"Have your own way—talk as much as you like,"

"And this isn't the fust time I've seen her neither. Four times has she been here this week, as welt you know, for well I've tild you; and each time have I pumped her, and probed her, and pricked her up; for she's dreadful old, and her memory's anigh gone. I'm old too," she re-

marked, parenthetically, looking down at her dilapidated carcasa; "but

oh! I'm sharp. I'm sharp enough yet, Seth!"
"You're as sharp as a needle or a weazel, I know, mother," Mr. Tinc-

You may well say that," Mrs. Tiretop observed, chuckling again gratification at this well-timed compliment. "I got the whole story out of her this arternoon. How she was sent for by Mr. Fleen, which is now a Barrownight, to must the sick woman on the welding day. How the poor ranged, drunkin thing told her that she was Mr. Falcon's own lawful making the many contractions."

"She told me that too," Mr. Tincton observed.

"How you cent her to sleep with some landanum or stuff."
"I dare say I dat; he, he!"
"But how she was too clever for you arter all. For though the poor wreten, before you took her away, told you the whole story, thinking she was was a going to die—which die soon arterwards she did; and told you too besides that Mr. Falcon, the grand gentleman as killed hisself in a fit of applepleyy, was the tather of her child; that the child was a boy, and that he had run away, but she thought he was with a lot of circus riders at York, which made you take most rampagious journeys all over country, to every show, and every norse rider's booth that could be seen, and all to no purpose: though you was so precious clever, she was a little too clever for you."

"How so?"

"I am tired, Seth; my poor old breath won't hold out. Give us a drop of comtort; there's a dear!"

Mr. Tinctop poured from the candlestick-blacking-bottle-spirit-flask a modieum of the whitish liquid into a broken egg cap with a club foot, which his parent tendered to him. The harridan awallowed the dram with a prolonged "Hillo!" and a smack of the 1 pa of satisfaction; then further retreshing herself with a pinch of snuff from a screw of paper, which she carried apparently behind her left ear, she resumed her discourse.

with a prolonged "Halo!" and a smack of the 1 ps of satisfaction; then further retreshing herself with a pinch of shuff from a screw of paper, which she carried apparently behind her left ear, she resumed her discourse.

"When the poor creetur died," she said, "in that court in the Strand where you had persuaded her to come, thinking to cure her, and tench her to dance to your own time; only she was marked for death, and out o' that house was never meant to come again, but feet foremost: Mr. Fleem he set about seeing her bein' decent and comfortable for the side of the timity. And so he has her berried quite genteel, lastead of it's bein' a parish job; and gives his 'stifficate to say as how she'd deel from na'ral causes, which people alters does when they die and nobody expects 'em to; and as Mrs. Lint had been in the beginnin' of the bisness, and Mr. Fleem he wanted, bein' such great people, to keep things quiet, he employs Mrs. Lint to do all the layin' out, and everything quite nice and comfortable; only he gives her a precious blowin' up for goin' to sleep by the bed-side, tellin' her as how she'd sacrificed one, and pr'nps more than one, human life by it; but on'y excuses her 'cause she must have been drugged, ses he, by some scoundred or other; which it was you, my Seth, that give her the sleepy stuff, which well I knows, 'avin' toll me; and like your mother's son it was, on'y you was a bit clumsy, and didn't manage things quite closely enough. You should have asked your mammy for a wrinkle or two, my dear. Aha!"

She was quite garrulous and fluent by this time, Mr. Tinct op's mamma. The "drop of comfort" seemed to have given her new strength. Her con boxed his head and smiled grimly at the qualified compliment she had youchfaced to bestow on him. Then she went on—

"She up and told Mr. Fleem the story she had heard from the woman; but he pool-pooled her, good ventleman, and sed the poor thing must have been rasin', and gave her ten pounds to hold her tongue; and between you and me, Mrs. Lint, which is r

have done.

"Do get on, mother," Mr. Tinctop said, with a yawn, half of weariness, half of impatience.

"I am a gettin' on," his mamma answered, sharply; "I must have my say, or else none at all. Well, she laid her out, and took her clothes as her perkysites."

"What has that to do with the matter?"

"Yaw!" see. She brought the faulter?

her perkysites."

"What has that to do with 'the matter?"

"You'll see. She brought the 'dues' here to sell. They warn't worth much, sich rags," the old woman added, with ineffible disdain. "I gave her a shillin', and quite enough too, for the perticoats and things; but cur'ously enough, she took a farcy to the creetur's stays, and wouldn't part with 'cm. Lord knows why, for they were old and ragged enough. She wore them s ays 'or tour years, till they nearly fell off of her; then pickin' of 'em to picces to see it she couldn't make a new pair out or 'em, she found this little brown paper parcel, olded quite flat, and sewed into the linin', and this parcel she sold me yesterday for twenty golden survius, which you give me to pay her; and little did she expect to get so much for it, havin' forgotten nigh all about the matter years ago, and scarce bein' able to read besides. And here's the parcel; and now I'm tired, Seth linctop, and mean to go to sleep a bit."

She handed him the packet, and sank back yawning, and groaning with fatigue into her chair.

He opened; twined over the enclosures, read, carefully refolded, put up the packet in his breast pocket, drew on his gloves, put on his hat and smiled.

"The will do" he said more softly than ever. "It is all here: every

smiled.
"That will do," he said more softly than ever. "It is all here; everything I want. Now, Duckess of Muniver—Polly of Belgrave Squire; now Falcons and Guys, and grandees, I have you all hard and fast, Marriage certificate—register of birth—certificate of baptism. All in that little packet. At last I have found an heir to the Baddington Pherage."

( lo be continued.)

LADY HAVELOCK AT JULLIEN'S CONCERTS.—An unusual "scene" occurred at Julien's musical exhibition on the evening of Thursday week. The performance was entitled "The Indian Fantasra, and General Havelock's Frumphant March." At its close, instead of obeying a call for the repetition of "Rule Britannia" and "God save the Queen," M. Julien made a coun dethetre with his usual advoitness. "Lacies and Gentlemen," he said, "as we are honoured this evening by the presence of Lady Havelock, the wife of the distinguished General—that British iton who has so nobly huated down the Bengal tiger—I am sure you will all be as delighted as I am to know that she is amount on "Then, ponting to a box on the first tier, he said, "There is Lady Havelock," This aunouncement was rec-ived with such tremendous cincering that Lady Havelock, who had been quietly histering to the music, rose from her acat, and, coming forward to the front of the box with her two dayspiters, spaceably soluted the audie ce. The acclusations that followed were again interrupted by M Julhen, spesking in a loud voice, and apparently sa-victed as if he had been an Englishman norm—"No", ladies and gertlemen, you small fall respondensemble." He gave the word, and his "Hip h, hp, hurthil" thrie ir the tectated, was thrice echned by such a hursh from the united voices of the assembly as made the walls reverbrate again.

The Arrican Slave Trade.—Her Majes y's ship Scourge left Lisbon for

England on the 9th. She comes from the cost of Africa to report to the Britis Government that several vessels are on that costs, fitted out as slavers, wit Spanish crews, who sail under the United States flag. The question that about to be raised is whether under the present treaty between Great Britain and the United States, English cruisers have a right to search and seize such vessels.



OUTLYING FICKET BEFORE DELIH, TREVIOUS TO THE ASSAULT.

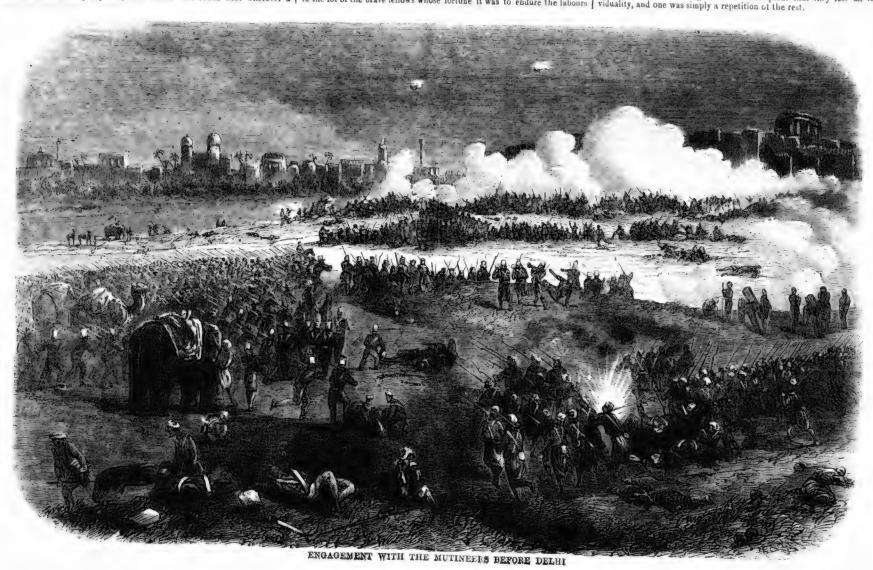
OUTLYING PICKET BEFORE DELHI.

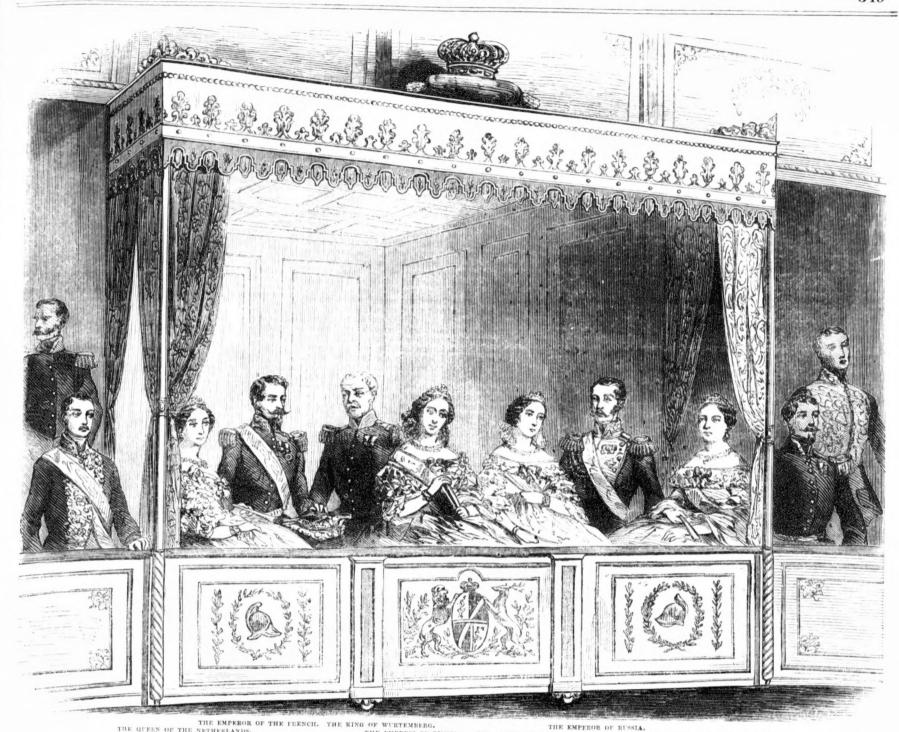
The outlying pickets of our Delhi army, before the assault upon the city, are illustrated in the accompanying engraving, from a sketch taken on the spot. The correspondent to whom we are indebted for it says that "the pickets were pretty well protected some time before the assault; but at first we were awfully exposed; the l'andies sent round shot wherever a

figure was seen. We have some Crimean officers here who say that the work there was a farce to this. Here it was incessant hard work, day and night, always in range of the enemy's fire, constantly harassed by attacks, and suffering from a broiling sun." Now, however, that is all over—at least for the present. Good quarters in Delhi palaces have fallen to the lot of the brave fellows whose fortune it was to endure the labours

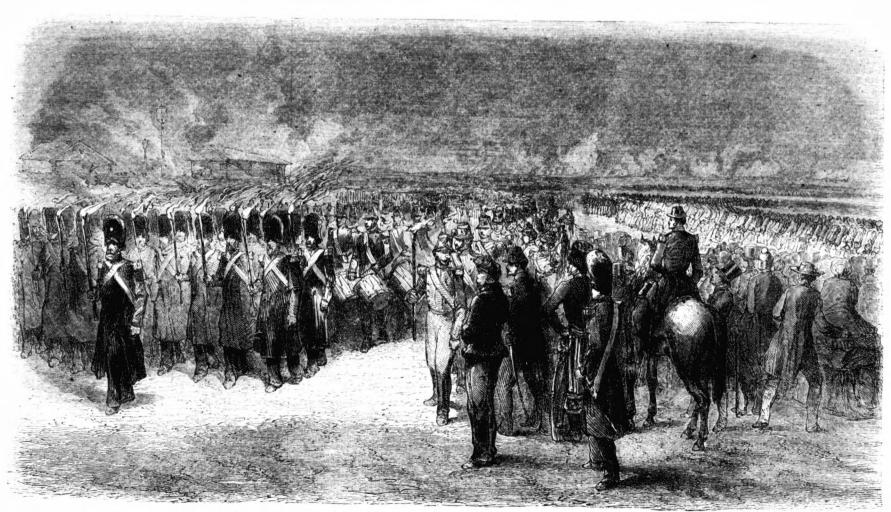
of the siege, to face the perils of the assault, and to survive the slaughte with which the city was regained.

The illustration at the foot of this page represents one of those conflicts which our men were almost every day engaged in before the assault came. These fights were no frequent that they lost all individuality, and one was simply a repetition of the rest.





THE IMPERIAL BOX AT THE STUTTGARD THEATRE.



ROOPS RETURNING TO THEIR QUARTERS AFTER THE ARRIVAL OF THE EMPRESS AT THE CHALONS CAMP.

### THE EMPERORS AT STUTTGARD.

THE EMPERORS AT STUTTGARD.

THE THEATRE.

THERE was one Sunday among the days which were devoted to the Imperial Conferences at Stuttgard, but it brought no retirement to the Emperors or to the Emperor-gazers. Each potentate went to church with ceremonies which combined Imperial state with individual respectability, and in the evening they both went to the theatre. The performance was Balfe's "Bohemian Giri"—in consideration, we suppose, or the feelings of our countrymen, who were otherwise unrepresented at the august Conferences. The opera was sung very well, and taken for all in all, due honour was done to Mr. Balfe's composition.

At those theatres on the Continent which are the property of the Crown, the only persons allowed to witness the gala performances on specially festive occasions are admitted to them by the tacit permission or the special invitation of the King, or his Chamberlains acting for him. On such nights the Court theatres present an unusually brilliant sight, and this was particularly the case with the Stuttgard Theatre on the present occasion.

On such nights the Court theatres present an unusually brilliant sight, and this was particularly the case with the Stuttgard Theatre on the present occasion.

The first few rows of the pit were devoted to military officers, the next two or three behind to the higher civil officers of the Government, then those that followed to the specially invited, and last of all came the merely permitted visitors, while every inch of standing room all round and in the orchestra was densely occupied. The first tier of boxes was devoted almost exclusively to ladies in every variety of the most brilliant costume, a procusion of jewels sparkling on the bust, arms and headdress of each; while the only members of the ugly sex permitted to disfigure this rich display of colour and form were Princes nearly allied to Royalty, the Miniuters of State, the corps diplomatique, the noblemen of the suites of the Emperors Alexander and Louis Napoleon, the Queens of Greece and of the Netherlands, and the highest functionaries of the Court of Stuttgard.

The King of Wurtemberg entered the royal box first, and was greeted by his loyal people with a hoch! so long and loud that it promised to be the only entertainment of the evening. It owever, even loyalty subsides at last; and as the King retired from the front of the box, his royal friends and visitors took their places, exactly as represented in our engraving; which has the merit of giving seven portraits in one picture.

The Empress of Russia and the Queen of Greece occupied the centre, the Empress of Russia and the Queen of Greece sat the Emperor of Russia, and to his left the Queen of Wurtemberg. To the right of the Empress of Russia at the Emperor Napoleon, and to his right sgain the Queen of He Netherlands; a little removed behind this front line, the King of Wurtemberg took his seat between the Emperor Napoleon and the Empress of Russia.

At the conclusion of the first act, the two Emperors gave evident signs of being excessively fittgard, heated, and bored; but perhaps it is not wort

A SCENE AT THE CHALONS CAMP.

We do not say that the French soldiery are inferior to our own in actual warfare; and certainly it is impossible to deny that they are more consistently actuated by the military idea. There is a soldierly picturesqueness in all their dealings, which prepares the spectator in a French camp to believe anything he may yet have to hear of their gailantry. The Emperor visits the tents of his Zouaves, who after entertaming him with some tableaux vivants illustrative of Algerian manners, seize their lanterns, and, like taithful Bedonins, escort their chief to his tent. When the Empress was at the comp she honoured the theatre there established with a visit. The soldiers, lighting torches, escorted her Majesty; and very striking was the effect, as, later in the night, the troops marched back to their quarters, amid the beating of drums, and in the uncertain glare of the torches. This scene our readers may behold translated to paper in the preceding page.

THE OPERA BUFFA AT THE ST. JAMES'S THEATRE.

Wien we were speaking last week of the general novelty of the musical entertainments at the St. James's Theatre, we were unaware that we should soon have to chronicle the production and entire success of an opera which had never been heard in this country at all, and which was only brought out in Italy about four or four and a half years since. "Crispino e Comare" (Crispin and the Fairy) is the title of a work by the brothers Ricci (Giorgio, the composer of "Scaramuccia," and Federico), which was played for the first time at Milan in the spring of 1853. After Verdi, Giorgio Ricci is the most popular composer of the day in Italy; but while Verdi has only written one comic opera, "Stifellio," which we can scarcely believe to be very comic, Ricci is known altogether as the author of light, sparkling operettas.

The plot of "Crispin and the Fairy" is simple and somewhat intelligible—that is to say, we can understand what the plot means, but we cannot understand what the author meant when he constructed it. Crispin is an honest cobbler, hard-working, and hard-up. So far he resembles the cobbler of the "Devil to Pay." But he also resembles that hero in another respect—he has a very pretty wife. This charming personage, named Annetta, goes about singing and selling songs; and if the songs she had to sell had been the same as those she has to sing, we cannot believe she would have fallen into a state of distress. Probably the airs she offered for sale were known to have been composed by Fioravanti (of "Columella" celebrity); but however this may have been, it is quite certain that no one would buy them.

At the same time misfortunes befel the cobbler. He was not an idle

have fallen into a state of distress. Probably the airs she offered for sale were known to have been composed by Fioravanti (of "Columella" celebrity); but however this may have been, it is quite certain that no one would buy them.

At the same time misfortunes befel the cobbler. He was not an idle man, and perhapsit was the very fact of his working so hard that caused his ruin; for he may have mended the shoes entrusted to him so thoroughly that they never required mending again. At all events the cobbler and his wife were lost as regarded their worldly prospects, when sucdenly a fairy (a dark, dismal fairy, dressed like a nun or a sister of charity) appeared to Crispino and offered him a purse of money. The cobbler accepts the purse, sings a very lively duet with his wife, and in the next act we find (from an inscription placed by the obliging dramatist over Crispino's house) that he has raised himself to the position of a doctor. He does not appear to have qualified himself scientifically for his new profession, for when a patient is brought to him he can think of nothing better than to dose hinself with brandy. At last Doctor Crispin is brought into contact, and therefore into conflict, with another doctor, one Fabrizio, who has exercised the right of poisoning with impunity from his youth upwards. Thereupon Crispino and Fabrizio sing a duet, which is not only one of the best morceaux in the opera, but one of the best picces of comic music ever written. Fabrizio reproaches Crispino, verbally and pantonimically, with having formerly been a cobbler, while Crispino retorts by telling and showing how the great Fabrizio once confined himself to the spreading of unguents and the pounding of drugs. The music of this duet is very lively and very effective, and Signor di Giorgi saug and acted his portion of it admirably.

Ultimately the cobbler misbelaves himself, and the fairy takes him away to some very terrible place, from which he afterwards returns a wiser and a better man. It then turns out that the latter por

### LAW AND CRIME.

LAW AND CRIME.

MAJOR LATTER, once an officer in the Earl of Cardigan's regiment, the 11th Hussar, was speciated by his Lordship agent for the management of his estates an Earland, during a partion of the Crimean exupusing. A discussion of the control of the co

ministration of the law has any higher object or end, we are at a loss to conceive upon what ground the strangulation of a maniacal drunkard can be defended.

An ill-conditioned lad of sixteen, with a morbid tendency to cruelty, was walking by the side of the Surrey Canal, and was there struck by the fortuitous coincidence of a younger lad, aged only seven, also walking along the same back. Without any further provocation than that afforded by the younger boy's smaller size and strength, the lad of sixteen seized the other and flung him into the deep water of the canal. A woman passing recognised the aggressor, and knowing him to be a good swimmer, implored him to save the other's life. He refused, and ran off to the house where lived the mother of his intended victim, and told her that her boy was drowned. The boy was however dragged insensible from the water, by a man who happily chanced to pass that way. These facts were proved before Mr. Elliott, the magistrate of the Lambeth Police-court, to which the precocious young homicide was taken into custody. One would imagine that either the prisoner would have been treated as an ordinary offender, charged with an attempt at murder, or sent off, as a boy of criminal tendencies, to some institution where his character might have been amended. But another and most incomprehensible course was adopted. The boy was sentenced to be imprisoned for two months with hard labour, in case he should not be able to produce a fine of five pounds! What on earth could be the use of fining the young blackguard five pounds, Mr. Elliott perhaps knows. If paid at al, is could only have been raised by his friends, who might, perhaps, have been expected to thrash him, in revenge for the expense—a punishment, from its vicariousness and remoteness, scarcely consonant with the dignity of a penal code. On the other hand, it amounts pense—a punishment, from its vicariousness and remoteness, scarcely consonant with the dignity of a penal code. On the other hand, it amounts to a notification that if the prisoner had been a wealthy boy, with a posket full of sovereigns, he might have enjoyed the sport of an attempted and almost complete murder, with no punishment beyond the simple outlay.

# EXECUTION OF DAVIS.

EXECUTION OF DAVIS.

THOMAS ROBERT DAVIS, a carpenter, was executed before Newgate Jail on Monday morning, for the murder of his wife. The wretched man went, with his wife, to Camberwell on the 6th of October last to meet some friends. They crank freely; and returning home to their lodgings at Islington, quarrelled. Soon the wife was seen rishing from the house, calling "Murder!" She got into the street, fell into the arms of a friend, and died. Davis had cut her throat, and was captured with a bloody razor in his hand. He was tried at the last session of the Central Criminal Court, and was sentenced to death.

Davis declared up to the time of his death that he was "innocent of the knowledge of the act;" that he was not conscious of what he had done till some hours after—a thing quite to be understood. He seems to have met his punishment bardiy—desiring the executioner to perform his duty quickly, as he did not want to be kept standing to be gazed at by the mob. While proceeding to the place of execution, he said with great eagerness, "I wish I was going to die at the handsof twelve of her Majesty's Foot Guards, and not in the way I am going to die—it is the death of a dog and not the death of a Christian." Neertheless, he walked steadily to the gallows, bowed to the crowd, and was dead five minutes after. Davis is what is called a "fancy carpenter," and was a very skilful man.

AMONG THE PRISONERS IN THE New PRISON AT DEVIZES (says the "Wiltshire Independent,") is a child only five years of age, committed by the Bradford magistrates for a month, for vagrancy!

### A NEW LEAF IN THE CRIMINAL RECORD.

Our of the policy reports we gathed Mr. John Blair Wills is the son of a 1850, at which time he was pur omnibus a young lady named Matr. Wills became enamoured of his

commenced the study of a new constant of the drama. This open braced the career of an architect.

Five years now elapse before the second act of the drama. This open Surrey Gardens. Mr. Wills again meets with Miss Maxwell. She is no teen. Her charms are matured by years; the old flame revives in Mr. Vagain proposes for the young lady; he is is accepted, and at Kennington he matrices her. This happened on the 24th of Murch. 1855. For such the matrices her. This happened on the 24th of Murch. 1855. In the Mrs. Wills is confined; a fever ename, and—not an unusual even—becomes affected. The affectionate Wills sends her to Bediam. In this she remains twelve months, when Mr. John Blair Wills is requested to leave her a burden on the resources of that establishment. The however, appeared to take no notice whatever of the matter." But become an act of absolute necessity to remove her, Mr. James Fenton, the dotter has a supplementation of John Blair, goes to the in solutional stakes the young lafe to the distribution. After remaining some days with Mrs. Will see hands of her child, the supplementation of the child, the child, the supplementation of the child, the child, the child is the supplementation of the child, the child is the child, the child in the child, the child is the child, the child, the child is the child, the child is the child in however, appeared to take no notice whateve, however, appeared to take no notice whateve, become an act of absolute necessity to remove her, Mr. Jone of John Blair, goes to the handle and takes the young a his mother at Clapham. After remaining some days wit anxious suspense at not receiving tidings of her husband olady received a letter from John Blair, requesting her to 38he has test to the meeting, and, "on seeing her husband his unkindness." But Mr. Wills is not easily shaken I take no futther trouble on his account. She has no clair when he married her he was already a husband. The avowal demands to know what she is to do. "Marry my swers John Blair," he loves you, and he'll make you a ge Mrs. Wills, "shocked and disgusted," returns home a first story and the proposition. Neither appear to

wers John Biair; "he loves you, and he'll make you a good husband."

Mrs. Wills, "shocked and disgusted," returns home and tells her medis-law the story and the proposition. Neither appear to have created astor, ment. James Fenton, indeed, is disposed to act on the suggration of his home. He shows her attention, treats her with kindness, and finally ob ains her resent to marry him under the impression that her marriage with John Rugnot he gally binding. The second marriage is soleminsed at a registry office the 21st of August, 1857, within three weeks of her liberation from the me house, and, shortly afterwards, the bride's mother, learning the lacts for their time, arrives in London. An inquiry is instituted. John Blair proves, in to be a bigamist, but not in the marriage with Miss May Ack. See is, in face only legal wife, his other marriage with Miss May Collection only legal wife, his other marriage with Miss Ann Good having taken piece on in April last. A warrant is issued for his apprehension. He contrives becomes an in-mate of Lambeth Workhouse.

This brings matters to a crisis. The clerk to the Board of Guardians lays it facts of the case before a police magistrate. The examination in the police-on elicited but little more. Mr. James Fenton Blair represents himself as it victim of his br. ther's statements, and of his own compassion for the one injured wife. According to his own declaration, and to that of a lib brother, Peter, John Blair had exhibited to them a marriage certificated 4851. James Fenton cannot, however, evade the penatics attaching a misreoresentation in the notice given of his marriage. In this document has falsely asserted the consent of the girl's mother to this second matriage an offence rendered by Act of Parlisment equivalent to perjury. The case remanded.

### THE STEVENAGE MURDER.

THE STEVENAGE MURDER.

The inquiry into the death of John Starkings, the police constable nurder in the 30th ult., near Stevenage, was resumed on Monday before Mr. C. the becoroner for the county of Herts. Mr. Barnes, superintendent of police, whe first witness examined. He stated that he apprehended Carnenter of and of Nevember. His (Mr. Barnes's) attention was added to the shirt he holds and he asked him to account for some stains that appeared on the eight asked and, and which there seemed to have been some attentions to remove, it cristband appeared to be stiffened by something that had been plored montal the prisoner's idit was caused by the lotion he had been using for his left atterwards found a wicker basket in the prisoner's house, in which there were a few grains of wheat and barrey, and the prisoner's wife, in his presence and "There's no wheat there; don't you think if there had been a yield, he basket, and he cut out that part of the basket and handed it to Dr. Taylor. We see first found the basket the wife of the prisoner said, "You can't make how here there is no blood, can you?" When the prisoner was examined before the magistrates, and witness stated that he had found blood on hothers, the pri oner interposed, and said "I twas not the blood of that man lithe basket, when he first took possession of it, was quite wet, and appeared shough it had just been washed. On Friday week (the 13th) witness received here the strength of the week of the prisoner's cottage before, an arks of blood upon them. He had searched the prisoner's cottage before, a become a button was missing, which appeared to have been dragged in the occasion when he made the search. Upon the lett gaiter of the prisoner a button had since been found near the spot where the situacle holder. Several buttons were off the other gaiter, and all the baloes. and a button had since been found near the spot where the study place. Several buttons were off the other gaiter, and all the at present on the gaiters were odd ones. Inspector Hawkes said Friday week he made a further search in the prisoner's house, and in all found two torn pieces of a smock frock with blood upon them searched that particular cupboard carefully before, and he was cerb pieces of smock frock had been placed there since the former search some further corroborative evidence, the Coroner proceeded to sum up to of the evidence. The jury, after deliberating a short time, returned a wilful murder against Jeremish Carpenter, and the Coroner at once is warrant for his committal to take his trial for that offence at the ensuit Assizes.

The Waterloo Bridge Murder.—During the week the police have received some important information respecting the multilated remains found on Water Bridze. The opinion now begue to gain ground that the victim is one of the political agents employed by the Continental police to insiduate themselves on he society of the numerous refugees who flock to this country, to inveigle funto plots that will, if adopted, lead them an easy prey into the hands of foreign police. Forrester, the well-known police-officer, has been in Paris, as some other experienced detectives, instituting minute inquiries. A foreign policy, named Fount, is missing. The funds he was supplied with must have be long since exhausted, and he has applied for no mare.

Savage Attempt to Murder.—At Torquay, Jane Stone, a young wom about twenty years of age, had a querrel with her lover, a young man and Roose, the father of a child of which she was about to the the mother. Some exversation took place in a garden. The young man said he could not help the add then, without any altercation, but his hand on her mouth, threw her tot ground, and commenced a most murderous attack, the nature of which is sumed from the discovery baid by of a large stone of wedge-like form, weight between 4th, and 5th, and clotted with harr and blood. Her skull was fractine the jaw and the nose broken. She was conveyed on a stretcher to the Torqu Infirmary, where her deposition was taken by the magistrates. Her recover, thought to be hopeless. Roose thas been committed for trial.

Alleged Roberty and five o'clock on Monday morning, Police Sergeant Bud.—Between four and five o'clock on Monday morning, Police Sergeant Bud.—Between four and five o'clock on Monday morning, Police Sergeant Bud. and the Librision, whist on duty in the Belvidere Road, Lambeth, noticed a Fr. of man staggering along the road with his head pressed upon his stomach, and the sergeant saw that his clothes were punctured two piaces, and that blood was copously flowing from each hole. He at on pointed to his sto

in his possession.

FORGERY.—At Dublin, last week, Mr. Percy Robinson, a person of good family and education, was convicted of forging a cheque on the Northern Banking Company, in the name of Mr. Aubrey de Vere Beauclerk, of Ardglass Castle, county Down, whom he had represented to be his cousin, but who was, in fact, a distantion control of his. Robinson was sentenced to three years' penal servitude. In 1855 he was convicted of obtaining goods by false pretences.

An English Bankhuppt, named Gibson, deposited with the Bank of France a portion of his calate, representing a capital of 30,000 francs. The assignees discovered the fraud, and took proceedings to recover the money, which have just been settled. Tha Bank is to have an indemnity againstany. Receiping by Gibson for three years.

Calls.

Ob, gracious me! did you ever hear the like and I think of stealing? That money I got d, who is now working hard at the docks. man! Well, I never, swear that you are the woman that thrust my pocket and pulled my master's money and my pocket, and the other woman was with send you hold ran way, and were causalthe.

, and you both ran away, and were caught by

were then placed in the dock, and the com-ment was repeated in evidence. -There is no proof that I took anything from

d Mayor—Upon whom was the knife found?
an—Upon Sleath, with seven or eight shillings.
Sleath—How the knife got into my pocket 1 am?
know; P'm blest if I do.
d Mayor—You must both go to Holloway Prison
bour for twenty-one days.
Oh, look at that now! Well, but you will order
e my bushand's mone?

r-The rest of the money found in the prisoners shall be paid towards their son, to which I consign them for twenty-labour.

DLD SWINDLE.— John White was brought before Mr. in, charged with being concerned with two others in ing to defraud Thomas Frost out of £5. rosecutor, a simple-looking middle aged man, said he other at Haistead in Essex. He came to London, the Surrey side of London Bridge met a respectablyman, who appeared to be a country man, and he had been supported by the man is question.

of her mother?

Her father said that he understood she fixed hairs to the articles, and pulled them off the sholves.

In an wert to the charge, the presonreallenly said that her father and mother would not let her go out; therefore she broke the things to frighten them.

Mr. Combe severely lectured her as to her bad conduct, and sentenced her to the House of Correction for fourteen days.

MONETARY TRANSACTIONS OF THE WEEK
GOVERNMENT having found it necessary to relax the stringency fine Bank Charter Act, an official notice having been lately for-

# METROPOLITAN MARKETS CHASGE.—There has been rather an increase heat on sale in our market this week, and t

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